■ SPECTRUM

Call for super-kindergarten in Hamburg

"We want to play! We want to play!" the choir chanted as the torchlight procession of parents and children marched along the brightly lit Mönckebergstrasse in Hamburg towards the Gertrudenkirchhof. There were about one hundred of them.

There on the only children's playground in the centre of Hamburg, much too small, covered in muck and surrounded by bars a member of the *Mensch und Umwelt* (Man and environment) action committee passed on the demands of the children to the burgomaster of the city.

"It is a test of the humanity of a society whether those who are too young to stand up and demand their rights get what they ask for anyway," it says in a report by the Committee for Educational Affairs issued in 1957. "But particularly in the big cities the indifference and couldn't-care-less attitude of the older generation, which should grant children as well as enfranchised adults their basic rights to well-being, dignity and the opportunity to develop the personality freely, leads them to neglect this section of the community.

"There is a danger that the condition in which our children are brought up in a society that is becoming more and more industrialised and where more and more mothers are going out to work will grow worse instead of better."

Then the talk turned to the lack of playgrounds for youngsters, overworked teachers, cramped living conditions and the growing volume of traffic on the roads. Of the fourteen million children who live in the big cities 2,800,000 play in the streets. Forty-two children die on the roads every month.

The Hamburg action committee for Man and the environment is a group of educationalists, psychologists and architects, supported by more than 3,000 ordinary citizens. It has called for a children's centre in the middle of Hamburg not only for the hundred or so children who live in the "City", but also for the use of mothers who work there.

They must often make long detours in order to take their children to kindergarten before they go off to work.

And it will also be useful for those mothers who want to come into the town centre to do shopping but do not fancy trailing grizzling toddlers through the crush.

The action committee states: "We demand that the Federal state of Hamburg consider the building of this children's centre as part of its duty towards its children and their welfare and in recognition of a free, democratic pattern of education that points the way to the future."

The discussions about children's playgrounds have in the past pointed out that the normal sort of playground available for children in the cities is hardly suitable for the development of their personalities nor to give them a sense of community spirit.

In the Federal Republic there is on average an area of playground for each child of no more 30 cm x 30 cm (one square foot). This makes West Germany Europe's least child-conscious country.

Lauritz Lauritzen, the Housing Minister, has confirmed that kindergartens must be built in the proximity of factories and offices and the action committee for Man and the environment intends to see to it that Hamburg takes the first step towards putting these good intentions into practice.

In the centre of Hamburg 89 per cent of the land area is taken up by offices or required for transport. Only one per cent is still green. But there would still be enough space to build a children's play centre. Five suggestions of a suitable piece of building land for the kindergarten have already been made.

At the bottom of this plan to provide a special play centre for the young are the latest ideas in education, child psychology, pediatrics and child hygiene.

This child play centre would offer its young customers a number of games and other activities with plenty of free space, so that the young ones have a free choice of how they spend their time there.

The *Kinderzentrum Innenstadt*, would, according to the planners, not only be a kindergarten of the conventional type, but would also include a children's theatre, art, music and ballet schools, reading rooms, gymnasiums and play areas, a children's hotel, doctors, a service for looking after handicapped children, an education advice centre and shops selling special items for the youngsters, which would help the authorities to recoup some of the building costs which are estimated at seven million Marks.

The centre would be able to accommodate 300 children.

Heike Mundzeck

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 January 1972)

Bottle message

Johanny Clausen found a [illegible] encrusted bottle whilst going [illegible] Sunday afternoon walk with his [illegible] along the dyke of the North Sea island Föhr.

Johanny Clausen, a sailor, forced [illegible] bottle open and found a message inside written in English.

Dated 4 March 1964 the message [illegible] "Would the finder please contact [illegible] coastguard. I am wrecked on a [illegible] island in the Pacific, longitude 16 deg[illegible] latitude 140 and my food and water [illegible] almost all finished. My small sailing [illegible] was capsised in a storm, and I [illegible] fortunate enough to get ashore. My [illegible] and two children are lost. Please help [illegible] I cannot go on much longer. [illegible] James Reine."

According to the Föhr coastguards [illegible] "a genuine call for help". The [illegible] believe that the man in his [illegible] confused latitude with longitude.

If the latitude and longitude read[illegible] were altered it would place the island [illegible] the sparcely inhabited Tuam[illegible] Archipelego of the French Polynes[illegible] Islands.

(Die Welt, 14 January 1[illegible])

TV viewers

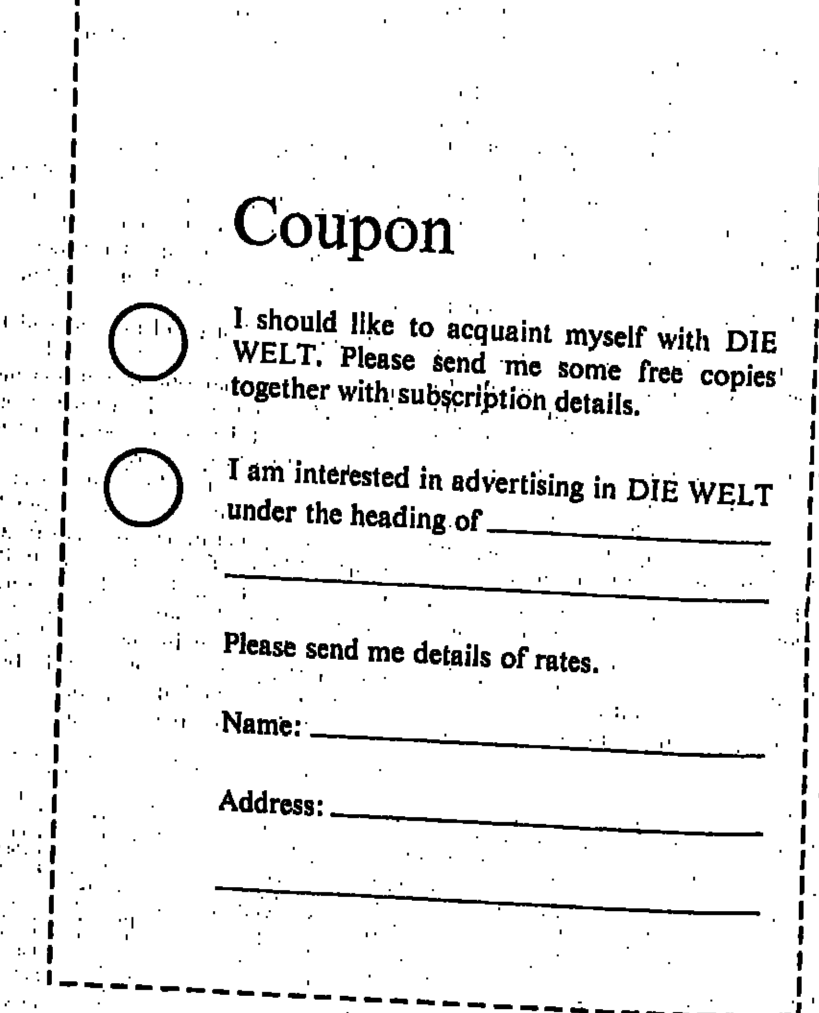
At the end of last year there [illegible] 16,669,000 television viewers in [illegible] Federal Republic, according to a st[illegible] ment made by the Post and Telecom[illegible] munications Ministry.

The West German radio station had [illegible] largest audiences with 5.1 million listeners to radio programmes and 4.7 mil[illegible] television viewers.

The North German radio came [illegible] with 3,6 million listeners and 3.2 mil[illegible] televiewers.

Bavarian radio had 3,190,000 liste[illegible] and 2,670,000 televiewers.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 January 19[illegible])



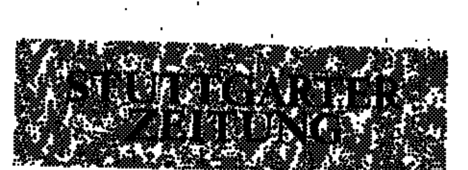
The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 17 February 1972
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EEC's political qualities already manifest



In recent weeks there has been repeated talk of a conflict between the EEC and the United States while in this country political parties have outdone each other in calling for Common Market representation at the European security conference.

In these circumstances one wonders whether the European Economic Community has not already assumed a more political role than has hitherto been considered the case.

Take, for instance, the transatlantic debate. In the monetary sector the Common Market is aiming at a system of its own in which the dollar, even if it is not replaced as a reserve currency, will be relegated to the background.

The Six plan to support their own currencies and to back up the dollar only when the need is acute.

Monetary planners at the EEC Commission are calmly talking of the need to limit the parity range within the Common Market to two per cent in order to relieve the dollar of its preferential role in international payments.

In defence, on the other hand, comprehensive European cooperation has yet even to loom on the horizon and America's military presence in Europe will remain indispensable for many years. In this sector the Common Market is accordingly taking good care not to develop a European approach.

Defence is Nato's pigeon, the argument runs. Yet of late there have been signs that the EEC is assuming greater importance in the defence sector than the countries concerned are willing to admit.

There is, for one, Norwegian membership of the Common Market. It was largely for political reasons that Norway overrode its domestic misgivings about EEC membership. Oslo preferred to join forces with Western Europe rather than to be isolated.

Another aspect is of even greater significance. In recent years Europe has exercised caution in developing cooperation within Nato, being determined at all costs to avoid a confrontation with the United States.

This policy has not been entirely successful, though. The upswing of the European communities and their European-orientated expansion, association and trade policies have doubtless strengthened the hand of US advocates of troop cuts and a more equitable distribution of defence burdens.

As yet none of these issues directly concern the political bodies of the Common Market but the expansion of the EEC to include the main European members of Nato in one economic bloc has as a matter of course made the EEC the natural addressee of American whishes.

The Common Market is gradually assuming a similar importance in dealings with the Eastern Bloc. Both the government and the Opposition in Bonn are calling for EEC participation in the all-European security conference next year with a say in matters of trade and economic cooperation.

From 1973 on member-countries of the Common Market will only be able to conclude trade agreements jointly.

The Eastern Bloc countries are of course going to object strenuously to EEC participation of any kind in the security conference since they do not recognise the Common Market politically.

This is a grave problem since the East is bound to attempt at the security conference to loosen economic ties in Western Europe by offering the bait of all-European economic cooperation.

Desirable though improved economic ties with Eastern Europe may be the West must take care not to succumb to the illusion that all-European economic cooperation can ever reach anything like the degree that is possible within the Common Market.

State trading countries are less interested in utilising international division of labour to the full because they attach far greater importance to economic independence.

Many European politicians are accordingly worried lest the Warsaw Pact mainly use the security conference to drive wedges into the Western European economic bloc.

Endeavours of this kind would undoubtedly be assisted by the completely schizophrenic attitude of Common Market countries towards the EEC.

The French government, for instance, has already stated that there can of course be no question of EEC participation in the security conference. It is not just that this would annoy the Soviet Union and so burden the conference. An East-West encounter of this kind, Paris argues, is clearly a matter for sovereign States.

At the same time the French government is anxious for the closest cooperation between Common Market countries on monetary policy, the outcome of which would be to create ties that are hard to reconcile with so-called sovereignty.

This is yet another example of the discrepancy between the political importance of the EEC in world affairs and the willingness of member-countries to make use of this weight by allowing the Common Market to assume an active role in international politics.

Member-countries are willing to react if forced to do so by Washington's demands.

Thomas Löffelholz

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 4 February 1972)

IN THIS ISSUE

US Ambassador Rush bids Bonn good-bye

Even for an experienced diplomat two and a half years are not generally long enough as an ambassador to make a name not merely as his government's representative but also as a personal political factor in the host country.

Kenneth Rush, President Nixon's ambassador in Bonn, has succeeded in making a name for himself to a remarkable extent even though he got off to a poorer start than a career diplomat normally would have.

During his final visit to Berlin he expressed appreciation of the scepticism shown by the people of the city in the wake of a quarter of a century of chicanery. At the same time he painted an optimistic picture of the city's future. His words will not have failed to make an impression on the Berliners.

When Mr Rush first came to Bonn in summer 1969 the post of US ambassador had been vacant for six months since the appointment of his predecessor Mr Cabot Lodge as American negotiator in the Paris Vietnam talks.

Mr Rush, a businessman, was not only rated a greenhorn in foreign affairs; he was a beginner. The outcome of questioning by the Senate foreign relations committee seemed not only to bear out but to intensify the impression that his appointment was a makeshift solution.

The only reason there seemed to be for his appointment was his links with Mr Nixon during the Presidential election campaign and personal ties with the President dating back to student days.

In the course of the Four-Power talks on Berlin, however, Mr Rush surprised nearly all concerned by proving to be a skilled negotiator well informed on details determined in his approach and tough when the need arose.

Respect was his behind the scenes long before the general public became aware of the fact shortly before the talks came to a successful conclusion.

Mr Rush himself will find his experience in Bonn and Berlin extremely useful in his new post as Assistant Defence Secretary and possibly head of the Pentagon.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 February 1972)

Gold in Japan

Wolfgang Zimmerer and Peter Utzschneider on the bobsleigh run at Sapporo, Japan, hurtling towards their Olympic gold win. Erhard Keller, also from West Germany, went on to win a gold in the 500-metre speed skating event, watched by the Emperor of Japan and 45,000 spectators in brilliant sunshine. Keller won the same event in the winter Olympics at Grenoble in 1968. (Photos: dpa)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

China's envoys court Western Europe and Japan in Moscow

On increasing number of Chinese in Moscow are making contact with Western Europeans and Japanese, representatives of regions that have established themselves as centres somewhat more independent of the superpowers Russia and America.

Prior to President Nixon's visit Mao Tse-tung's envoys would like to sound out the situation in Moscow too.

From Peking's point of view the recognition by the United States of Taiwan (Formosa) as part of the Chinese state is the major bilateral problem and the sine qua non of normal relations. A political solution in the form of, say, a federation with a fair degree of autonomy is what Peking has in mind.

Vietnam on the other hand is seen as an international problem, though the Chinese continue to insist on a definite withdrawal of troops by the United States.

The Chinese point out the neutral no-comment reporting they have made of events in the EEC and the possibility of benevolent Chinese approval in principle of the emergence of Western Europe and Japan as independent forces on the ground that the "solution of world problems by two superpowers has already become an anachronism."

Mao's emissaries reckon that the all-European conference mooted by the Soviet Union is, in contrast, a non-starter. They feel it to be a means of strengthening Soviet influence and ask in this context what are the prospects of ratification of the Eastern Bloc treaties in Bonn.

They frankly allege that the Vietnam war, by weakening America's hand, has played a part in strengthening the Soviet position in various parts of the world.

Discussions with the Chinese are characterised by a free and easy manner and it is doubtless worth noting that the Chinese ambassador, who used to ignore this country's Helmut Allardt, now has a ready smile and a word of greeting for the Federal Republic ambassador at receptions in the Soviet capital.

The Chinese, then, are suddenly showing interest in this country and Soviet observers note the fact with equal interest. The Soviet Union also feels that a settlement of the Taiwan problem and thus a rapprochement between Peking and Washington is not entirely out of the question, though albeit more of a medium- or long-term problem.

Soviet officials feel that President Nixon will find more leeway for practical agreement in Moscow than in Peking at present. There is, for instance, the possibility of a partial Salt agreement on, say, limitation of anti-missile systems, trade talks and an extension of the nuclear test-ban treaty to include underground tests. Moscow no longer harbours any illusions about China. Not only in official propaganda but also in private conversation Soviet officials are now working on the assumption that the Chinese leaders have adopted a long-term policy of worldwide obstruction as far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

Peking's main adversary, Soviet observers comment, is the USSR. International revolutionary phraseology is no more than a pretext, Peking in its determination to oppose the Soviet Union being prepared to enter into any alliance, even at the expense of liberation movements.

In the long term Soviet observers feel the prospect of coming to terms with China to be unlikely. There is no longer talk of domestic difficulties either.

In a nutshell what Soviet officials are saying, and they seem to base their conclusion on sound information, is that Chou En-lai is the most powerful man in China at the moment and is intent on a rapprochement with the United States.

Moscow is particularly worried about the resettlement of 25 million young Chinese from the cities in the barren plains of North China, hard by the Soviet border.

It is felt that this population movement might one day bring pressure to bear on the frontiers, particularly as the Chinese in Moscow repeatedly stress that Peking takes the territorial issues most seriously. This, of course, is a long-term problem.

The indications are that regardless of current reserve Moscow will in the foreseeable future realign its policy on the Common Market with a view to acknowledging realities.

Heinz Lathe

(Kieler Nachrichten, 31 January 1972)

Moscow and Tokyo hedge bets in Asia

One flirtation is worth another. Ever since President Nixon showed interest in Peking the Soviet Union has endeavoured to strengthen its ties with Tokyo.

Not that Japan and the Soviet Union, the two countries for which Mr Nixon's new China policy has come as the greatest shock, are now making common cause.

But you never can tell what is going to happen and both feel that a certain degree of rapprochement may prove useful.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to Japan demonstrated this latest trend. In negotiations with the Japanese he arranged for mutual visits by the heads of government, approved a cultural agreement, agreed to negotiations soon on a scientific agreement and discussed extending trade and technological cooperation.

Most important of all, however, before the end of the year talks on a formal peace treaty are to begin.

As the Japanese reiterated that a settlement of the dispute over the Kurile islands is an essential it may well be that Moscow is now inclined towards a compromise.

The Soviet Union is unlikely to evacuate all the islands occupied: Etoforu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai. It may hand over two or three, though.

Habomai and Shikotan were offered to the Japanese as long ago as 1960 in return for Japan opting out of the joint security arrangement with he United States.

This is a bargain that Tokyo will not strike. It feels that it is the side whose good graces are being sought, and rightly so, and will not be abandoning the American security shield as long as it is still effective.

On the other hand Tokyo does seem drawn towards China. Foreign Minister Fukuda responded to the Peking offer of a nuclear non-aggression pact by calling for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The cards are still being shuffled for the new deal in Asia. There can as yet be no telling who will hold most trumps in his hand.

For the time being all four players — America, China, Japan and the Soviet Union — are trying to corner as many jokers as possible.

(Die Zeit, 4 February 1972)

Red Fleet consolidates East of Suez

With few economic and still fewer domestic considerations to take into account the Kremlin leaders discovered the overseas vacuum resulting from American neo-isolationism and Britain's decision to forgo its role as a maritime power early in the sixties.

Ever since, the Russians have cherished their longstanding desire for warm waters, to use Peter the Great's phrase, and naval power. On the first occasion the Russians felt they had achieved their aim — by means of sheer weight in terms of tonnage — they were sadly disillusioned. In the 1905 Russo-Japanese War the Tsar's fleet was routed and 8,000 sailors killed in the naval engagement off the Japanese island of Tsushima.

From the time of this catastrophe until about 1960 the Russians seemed to have abandoned their dreams of naval supremacy. In 1960, however, they began systematically to expand their naval capacity. Ten years later they were second only to the United States.

Now the Soviet Union has gone the whole hog. With the aid of a string of naval bases between Suez and Singapore it will soon be in a position to take over as the world's policeman.

On the Red Sea the Russians enjoy permanent military port facilities at Safaga and Ras Banas, Egypt, at Port Sudan in the Sudan, in Berbera, Somalia, in Aden in the South Yemen and on the island of Socotra commanding the Straits of Aden.

Not only the Red Sea is red. Between 1968 and 1972 the Red Fleet has made more than fifty official visits to ports in sixteen countries around the Indian Ocean. According to *Pravda* the Afro-Asian countries concerned are showing increasing interest in "welcoming Soviet sailors in their ports as ambassadors of peace."

Soviet techniciams were allowed to build port facilities on the Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal and in the Indian ore port of Vishakapatnam even before the Indo-Soviet pact of 1971.

Western military observers were, perhaps, not altogether surprised by the following item of information but there can be no denying the clarity of its message. Even Indian Army officers apparently need a special permit to set foot on the Soviet facilities.

A third of the world's population lives along the edges of the Indian Ocean and at present anything up to 25 Soviet warships patrol it at any one time. The Russians are busy constructing floating bases — outsized buoys.

Russia's desire to take over as the world's policeman will only remain unfulfilled as long as the Suez Canal is not open to traffic.

Described towards the end of the nineteenth century as the aorta of the British Empire the Suez Canal is now fast assuming a similar importance for the Soviet Union.

For more than twenty years the world's waterways were controlled mainly by the United States. Manifold obligations arose as a result and now call for clarification. Will the world be prepared to stand by and watch it all happen again?

Nils von der Heyde

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 23 January 1972)

Chancellor Brandt to visit Israel

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Official visits from this country to Israel have always fulfilled a twofold function. The first comes home to the visitor in the course of his tour of the Jerusalem memorial to the majority of European Jewry who died in German concentration camps during the War.

The second function, not unconnected with the first, ensues for the West German visitor from the realisation, whether hesitantly or willingly, that the State's existence is endangered in its Arab environment, the Arab countries still not having acknowledged Israel's right to exist or having recognised its frontiers.

Were last year's catalogue of visitors from this country (including Foreign Minister Scheel, SPD parliamentary party leader Wehner and prominent MPs Carlo Schmid, Kurt Birrenbach and Gerhard Schröder, to name but a few) to be joined this year by Chancellor Brandt no one in this country would object for a moment.

Besides, an official invitation from the Israeli government, which would appear to have been extended, is some guarantee that the visit would take a fitting course erasing memories of the failure of last autumn's German Cultural Week.

Mrs Meir, Israel's personality Premier, is evidently most interested in a visit by Willy Brandt. This probably has little to do with her country's difficult position "beleaguered by its enemies" and equally little with her assessment of the policy of the two superpowers sanguinely engaged in looking after their own interests in the Middle East.

"Golda," as all Israelis have grown accustomed to calling her, "is probably interested in sounding out this country's position among the variety of Western European views on the Middle East.

The direct benefit of a visit to Israel by the Chancellor lies in another direction altogether. In recent months Willy Brandt's policies have come to convey the impression of increasing this country's dependence on others to an undesirable, indeed intolerable degree.

There are, for instance, the Arab countries with which Bonn must endeavour to be on good terms in order to re-establish diplomatic relations, the the Soviet Union, which must also be accorded tokens of Bonn's goodwill.

A trip to Jerusalem by Willy Brandt would show the entire world that this country retains as much political leeway as ever it had. The Chancellor would do well to work out a date.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 January 1972)

The German Tribune

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HOME AFFAIRS

Disgruntled Hans Leussink throws in the towel at Education Ministry

Hans Leussink, the 59-year-old Education and Science Minister and a man with no party political affiliations, indicated before Christmas that he was tiring of both the veiled and pointed attacks on him from all sections of the SPD and FDP.

Cabinet support could have been more enthusiastic as well, he claimed. The medium-term financial planning up to 1975 included a cut of eight milliard Marks in the allocation for education and science.

Leussink stated that Chancellor Willy Brandt should do without him if the Chancellor was not satisfied with the way he wanted to achieve success with his education policy.

Brandt hesitated. Leussink took a holiday and flew to Central America for two months.

No sooner had Leussink left than opposition against him increased even more. The Chancellor was given well-meaning and less well-meaning advice



from all possible quarters on how education policy could be conducted better without Leussink or at least make a better impression.

Brandt still hesitated. Then, from his holiday home, Leussink made what was for him a very clear statement. Via an intermediary whom he had telephoned from Central America, he let the Chancellor know that, after all the argument, he considered it beneficial if the Chancellor were to release him from the obligations of his post.

Brandt now had to find a successor. He first considered Erhard Eppler, the Development Aid Minister and a former school teacher. Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski could then have been brought into the Development Aid Ministry after his resignation as the SPD's business manager.

But Eppler declined. He did not want to burn himself up in the thankless Ministry of Education and Science. A few days later he changed his mind. Via friends he let the Chancellor know that he would not mind after all. He obviously thought that he could improve his image within the party by conducting a strict Social Democratic education policy.

But it was now Willy Brandt who did not want Eppler in the Education Ministry. Instead he chose Klaus von Dohnanyi, the 43-year-old State Secretary in the Ministry and a man who therefore knew his subject.

After the Chancellor had made his decision Coalition talks quickly passed over on Dohnanyi's appointment as Education and Science Minister. The Free Democrats were not quite clear whom they would have preferred to have as Education and Science Minister.

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel would have preferred to have had Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski as Development Aid Minister instead of putting up with the rather prickly Erhard Eppler any longer. And this despite the fact that the FDP have basic doubts concerning Eppler.

But the Free Democrats had no concrete objections against Dohnanyi, apart perhaps from the fact that little was known about him though this could only be of service to the party.

After all, State Secretary Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, a Free Democrat, left the Education and Science Ministry so that she could put forward FDP education policy in the next Bundestag election campaign without having the burden of current government education policy around her neck.

Many Social Democrats demanded that Hans Leussink should do what Hildegard Hamm-Brücher did and confront the CDU/CSU more over education policy.

But Leussink was more concerned with the facts of the matter. As the central government has few powers in education policy, it has to make compromises with the Federal states if any progress is to be made in the education sector. That means that the Socialist-Liberal coalition has to come to terms with CDU/CSU-headed state governments.

That is why Leussink consistently pursued a "Grand Coalition policy" in his department. Despite varying response he was able to chalk up a number of successes. That may have led Chancellor Brandt to delay his decision so long.

But Leussink was also accused of not making it plain that various reform proposals failed because of the opposition of the CDU/CSU-led Federal states. As a person with no political affiliations he would have had plenty of opportunity to do this. But Professor Leussink was neither willing nor able, especially as he looked upon party political squabbles with private amusement.

As the elections are gradually approaching Brandt may have realised that his experiment with a neutral minister has failed and that nothing is to be gained in the election campaign with Hans Leussink. Leussink's intention to resign could only have been welcome.

The new Minister of Education and Science — Klaus von Dohnanyi — is a skiful, intelligent man with a lot of good ideas and occasionally some into which not much thought has gone.

He is not to be envied in his new post. He must be persistent if he is to progress and at the same time he is being pressed by his party colleagues to "sell" SPD education policy better than before.

His contact with the Bundestag party is not bad but it is not all that good either so he will have to lean on the new parliamentary State Secretary Joachim Raffert, a 46-year-old journalist who is well in with the parliamentary party.

Dohnanyi stated in a *Handelsblatt* interview last summer that he thought the immediate priorities in the education sector should be an increase in the number of kindergartens, the introduction of pre-school education and an improvement in vocational training.

He could prove a successful minister if he manages to persuade both the central government and the Federal states to accept these sensible priorities and to put them in practice. It is not enough to pursue party politics.

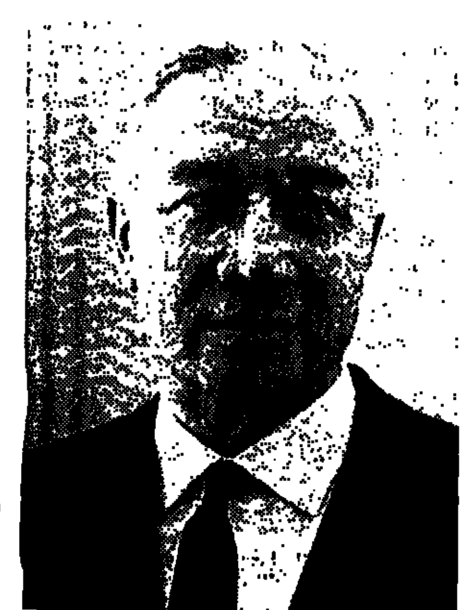
If "selling" policy is so indispensable, he should emphasise Leussink's achievements. There is for instance the framework planning for university building. Though the Federal states now state that they cannot meet the necessary costs their complaints are unjust as they did approve the plan.

There is also the laboriously fought-through intermediate report on the overall plan for education where only the problems of teacher training and comprehensive schooling remain unanswered.

One dismal feature is the framework university law. It was once a liberal law that scarcely impinged upon the rights of the universities. But in the meantime it has been undermined by laws passed by all the Federal states and it has been discussed so long by parliamentary committees that many people do not see the need for it to become law.

Peter Christian Müller

(Handelsblatt, 28 January 1972)



(Photo: dpa)

Hans Leussink's departure no surprise

Most political observers in Bonn were surprised when Hans Leussink, a professor of engineering, was appointed Minister of Education and Science on 22 October 1969 by Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The premature departure of this Minister with no party political affiliations had on the other hand been forecast time and again in recent months.

Hans Leussink, born on 2 February 1912 in Schüttorf near Bentheim, was practically a newcomer to politics. Apart from his qualifications as a construction engineer, he had made a name for himself in university reorganisation as president of the Arts and Science Council, whose chairman he became in 1965. Previously Leussink had been head of the West German Vice-Chancellors Conference between 1960 and 1962.

The son of an architect, Leussink graduated from Dresden Technical University in 1935. In 1954 he became a professor at Karlsruhe Technical University where he was also Vice-Chancellor between 1958 and 1961.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 28 January 1972)



(Photo: dpa)

Klaus von Dohnanyi – the new Minister of Education and Science

Dr Klaus von Dohnanyi, the new Minister of Education and Science and at the age of 43 the youngest minister in the present government, did not have to move far when appointed to his new post. Since October 1969 he has been working in the Ministry's skyscraper in Bonn as a Parliamentary State Secretary.

Born in Hamburg on 23 June 1928, the son of judge Hans von Dohnanyi, he received a classical education in Berlin, Leipzig and Ettal. After passing his school-leaving examinations in 1946 he studied law in Munich, Columbia, Stanford and Yale.

He started his professional career in industry. One of his first posts was in the Ford works at Detroit and later in Cologne. He is a highly talented lawyer.

Between 1960 and 1967 Klaus von Dohnanyi was on the board of the Infratest market research organisation.

He entered politics in 1968 when Karl Schiller appointed him State Secretary in the Economic Affairs Ministry. In the autumn of 1969 von Dohnanyi switched to the Education and Science Ministry.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 28 January 1972)

SCHOOL 2000 A. D.

Our first day at school

All good things take time

(Cartoon: Marie Marcks/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

■ PROFILE

Erhard at 75 continues to be politically active

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Politics in West Germany is not necessarily so sick as it has been shown to be on recent television programmes. It is not necessarily a hectic series of whistle-stop tours from which politicians emerge after just a few years having aged and possibly ended up a physical wreck.

Konrad Adenauer showed that politics need not kill off a man in his prime. And Ludwig Erhard who stepped into Adenauer's shoes for three years has managed to reach a sober years with his faculties intact.

4 February this year marks the 75th birthday of the former Chancellor and Economic Affairs Minister and in the interviews he has already given to mark this occasion he has stated that he intends to be in at the starting post for the next general elections. He said: "The longer you've been in politics the more involved in it you become."

No one can tempt him with the idea of a quiet retirement. It is his ambition to be actively engaged in Bonn when he is eighty.

Obviously he is not exactly the same man as he was in the fifties and sixties and some of the matters that interested him in those days are no longer of much concern to him.

Political statements made by Erhard now centre around economic affairs. He is critical of Professor Karl Schiller, but also critical of the whole economic development, of the mood that has spread through West German economic circles.

Everybody is asking for too much. Moderation and rationality are lacking. It is not possible to distribute among the masses more than the economy produces, but everyone keeps grabbing a bigger and bigger share of the cake.

This must be a bitter disappointment for Ludwig Erhard since it goes against all he believes in most sincerely.

He arrived at the top of the political tree, responsibility for economic affairs, at the end of the forties and arrived there by sheer chance. Finding himself in this position he made a bold decision to do all he could to revive the principles of free enterprise which had been by and large forgotten.

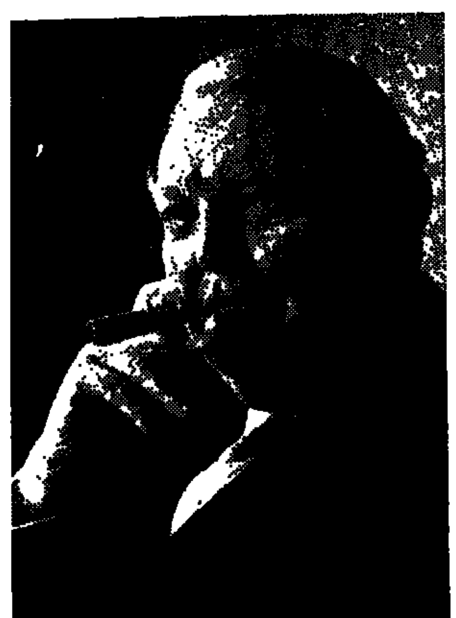
Most people thought he had taken leave of his senses when he made this suggestion. They thought this was jsut a pointless return to an out-of-date system – a policy that would benefit none but a small group of industrialists.

But then when the economy suddenly entered a monumental boom phase he was vaunted as a hero, a personification of the Economic Miracle and his fat cigar was taken as a symbol of success.

Opponents and supporters alike tended to overlook the fact that behind Erhard the economic genius there was a man of flesh and blood. Erhard was and is a man who treats other people as flesh and blood. He wants them all to be free from their chains and is prepared to trust them to behave when freed.

It is this very conviction that seems to be somewhat shaken today following those years in the Chancellery when Erhard could not avert disaster.

In the days when he was Chancellor Ludwig Erhard thought he could lead a government that was honest and humane



Ludwig Erhard
(Photo: Archiv Bundesbildstelle)

and which respected the dignity of all concerned. This he thought would come as a relief after the years of Konrad Adenauer's Chancellorship.

Erhard was in for deep disappointment. Politicians and part of the public did not respect his new style. They took the first opportunity to get rid of him and it. It was not so much the fact that he lost power as the way in which his fall was brought about that hurt Erhard the most.

It would have been little surprise to anyone if Ludwig Erhard had turned his back on politics at that time. It was not an inability to take decisions that kept him in Bonn, but the feeling that while there he could always do some good.

This is a feeling that is still alive and strong today in the 75-year-old Erhard. Even though he rarely pitches himself into the centre of the battles nowadays he has still maintained the proud knowledge that his name still stands for certain values and principles. This keeps him going.

Wolfgang Wagner

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 February 1972)

Ulrich Sahm posted to Moscow embassy

Ulrich Sahm who is at present a *Ministerialdirektor*, will be accredited as the Federal Republic's ambassador in Moscow in early April this year. He is replacing Dr Helmut Allardt who is going into retirement.

Sahm's nomination as the new ambassador has not surprised anyone in Bonn since he was one of the most important aides to Chancellor Willy Brandt and State Secretary Egon Bahr in formulating and pushing through the government's Ostpolitik.

Even though Sahm has never visited the Soviet Union he knows what a perilous appointment he is taking up, with the black ice to be found in Moscow. On the other hand a posting to Russia is a great attraction for any diplomat.

Sahm is the epitome of the Prussian civil service tradition, but he has never been involved in party politics. His blueprint for a future West German Ostpolitik, which he drew up at the Foreign Office was based solely on what he calculated to be the best for foreign policy.

At that time Willy Brandt was the Foreign Affairs Minister and was embarking on accelerating the timorous beginnings of an Ostpolitik that had been made by previous governments. Then as Chan-



Ulrich Sahm
(Photo: ...)

cellor he was able to put these plans into practice and it was only natural that he should take Ulrich Sahm with him as *Ministerialdirektor* to the Chancellery.

Herr Sahm is a tall, rather reserved man, and the only time he really had to put on a public face was when State Secretary Michael Kohl came from East Berlin to Bonn.

He is 54, a lawyer, and was born in Bochum. His father was burgomaster of Bochum, a President of the senate of Danzig, a mayor of Berlin and later German envoy in Oslo.

After the War Ulrich Sahm was in at the beginning of the rebuilding of the administration, at first at the government office in Lüneburg, then at the Central Office for Economic Affairs in Minden and from 1948 to 1950 at the bi-zonal administration in Frankfurt.

He was later chief privy councillor in the Ministry for Economic Affairs. So he knows a few things about economics

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Holger Börner becomes SPD business manager

Holger Börner entered the Bundestag in 1957 as member for the Kassel constituency and with some skill could have turned himself into a good advertisement for the Social Democratic Party as the party representing the workers.

Before the elections he had been photographed mixing concrete on a Kassel building site and wearing a workman's check shirt. He left school early to support his widowed mother and is a self-taught man. He was also the youngest member of the Bundestag with his 26 years.

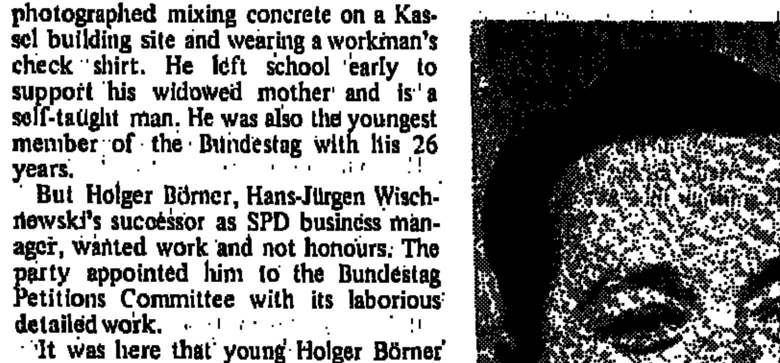
But Holger Börner, Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski's successor as SPD business manager, wanted work and not honours. The party appointed him to the Bundestag Petitions Committee with its laborious detailed work.

It was here that young Holger Börner became interested in social services policy. Via social issues in the armed forces he came to defence policy. In 1965 he became chairman of the Transport Committee and in 1967 was appointed Parliamentary State Secretary in the Transport Ministry.

In question time at the Bundestag or in the meetings of the Social Democratic parliamentary group Börner, six foot three tall and weighing more than 220 pounds, often serves his minister, Georg Leber, as a protecting wall.

Börner's lack of rhetoric is outweighed by his civility and integrity. "You never get anything fancy from him, only the basic facts," a member of the Opposition commented.

But this does not mean that 42-year-old Börner cannot scatter witty comment among the basic facts he speaks, though he only does this in private. When asked



Holger Börner
(Photo. dpa)

why the railways had such a chronic deficit, Börner replied that the Bundesbahn was in fact nothing more than a welfare organisation that ran a railway.

Börner hesitated a long time before giving up his post of Parliamentary State Secretary that could one day have proved to be a stepping-stone to that of head of the Bundesbahn. But his regard for loyalty and party needs were stronger than his personal ambitions.

The post of SPD business manager is a novelty as the person holding this position is to a certain extent a self-employed man with the status of a dependent.

Börner can manage the business of his party and be a political figure as well as a mere functionary. But at the same time he is the employee of the party and subordinate to the executive that determines the political course and treasurer Alfred Nau who holds the purse strings. He is a man between a number of stools.

The question now is whether and, if so, how quickly Börner can become a figure integrating all sections of the party, a function as important for the business manager as it is for the party leader.

Börner sees himself as the advocate of doing what can be done. The Young Socialists, whose leader he was many years ago when things were more peaceful, look upon him as a member of the establishment.

The greatest risk facing Börner is that he has become business manager only eighteen months before the next elections to the Bundestag. It will be a long, hard campaign and he will take the blame if anything goes wrong.

It is not surprising therefore that the respect felt for Börner by many of his party colleagues at taking up the post is mingled with astonishment. "Our building worker has now stopped laying foundations," one of them commented. "He is now building upwards."

Carl-Christian Kaiser

(Die Zeit, 28 January 1972)

■ POLITICS

Bundestag members appeal for better information systems

Seek and ye shall find. That is often the only advice that can be given to people looking for data, documents or information for professional or private purposes. The Spiegel Archives in Hamburg are not at everybody's disposal.

Members of the Bundestag and their advisers in Bonn are anxious to have more information about politics, economics, industry, science and administration when they draw up Bills.

They have traditionally run archives at their disposal where old archivists still try to do their best for customers despite the daily flood of new information.

Where to go if the information desired cannot be found is a question of personal initiative and costs time, patience and often long journeys or lengthy correspondence.

An inter-ministerial group in Bonn has spent two years considering how this unhappy situation can be improved. Its proposals have now been published in a 158-page book. The group has drawn up a bold project to transform the people of this country into an informed society.

"Information is perhaps the most important raw material of our age," Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher writes in the introduction and points to the ever-increasing spread of knowledge. The difficulty today is to get the right information to the right place at the right time, he adds.

The system proposed by the fifteen-man group would give everyone the opportunity of entering even the smallest public library and obtaining at the press of a button all desired information or data, as far as this is available, regardless of whether biographic details or technical formulae are required.

This magical system would function by means of a nationwide computer storage and processing service that could also be linked to comparable institutions abroad. But is this no more than gadgetry likely to be found in a science fiction novel set in the distant future?

Egon Hölder of the Ministry of the Interior, the head of the information planning group, is confident that a system of this type could be achieved in near completed form in fifteen to twenty year's time One pre-condition, he adds, is that all organisations combine in this project and that the system be set up on the basis of already existing sources of information.

There is little point storing information unless interested parties are able to profit from it. This is the snag. The group therefore proposes the establishment of so-called information agencies that will open up the benefits of the scheme to the general public, via libraries, or to public authorities, concerns or professional organisations.

These agencies would have to be connected with the computer stores of every information bank and be able to obtain the desired information from this source.

A public corporation will supervise work, coordinating and controlling work so as to guard against possible cases of abuse. Like broadcasting companies, this corporation would have a decision-making body composed of representatives of all State and social groups.

The idea is bold – but there are many technical, administrative, staff and, above all, financial problems to be solved before it is put into practice.

Hölder is optimistic: "The fees charged will grow in importance once the initial phase is over." People wanting information will have to pay.

Asked how high the fees would be, Hölder replied, "Between 21 pfennigs for a local call to tens of thousands of Marks." Only large concerns would be able to pay the latter sum.

The man in the street will gain information more cheaply because he will not usually want to know so much.

Hans-Jörg Sottorf

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 January 1972)

Little enthusiasm for party-political conferences

Party-political conferences do not rouse much interest among members of the general public, according to surveys carried out by the Allensbach opinion pollsters and the Emnid Institute in Bielefeld and commissioned by the Bonn government.

According to Allensbach the SPD party-political conference in Bonn was not followed at all by forty per cent of the people. A further 45 per cent said they only read about it "fleetingly".

Emnid discovered that 36 per cent of the population followed the CDU party-political conference in Saarbrücken. A further 23 per cent said they were interested in the results of this conference, but forty per cent said it was of no interest to them.

Above all the FDP conference in Freiburg was greeted coolly by the man in the street. According to Emnid 78 per cent said they were not at all interested in this conference. (Die Welt, 18 January 1972)

Another Brandt-Stoph meeting on the cards

There is "a possibility" that Chancellor Willy Brandt and the Prime Minister of the GDR Willi Stoph will hold another meeting this year, according to government spokesman Rüdiger von Wechmar.

Von Wechmar was speaking on 23 January at a forum held near Coburg, Bavaria. But he did not give further details. Brandt and Stoph met twice before in 1970, in Erfurt (GDR) on 19 March and in Kassel on 21 May.

(Die Welt, 18 January 1972)

Continued from page 4

which will stand him in good stead for his new appointment, as economic links between this country and the Soviet Union are likely to take on an added significance.

An ideal combination of the economics orientated expert, who has also been able to spend twenty years studying and carrying out policies at the Foreign Office – that is our new ambassador to Moscow.

His most important postings abroad so far have been with Nato and in London. Sahm has an intimate knowledge of Nato problems and with the preparations for the projected European security conference coming up as well as the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction discussions he will almost certainly prove to be an interesting discussion partner for the Russians.

What particularly distinguishes Ulrich Sahm is that he is not and does not need to be a prestige chaser. He is all in favour of simplicity and clarity and all too aware of the fancy frills that go with international diplomacy.

He takes it as a matter of course that when he is posted to a country he must become well versed in the language of that country. He also believes a knowledge of the relevant history is an essential for an envoy's work. His tastes are for art and literature. His subordinants praise him as a boss who is never too jovial but never too distant.

Georg Gusmann

(Handelsblatt, 3 February 1972)



Herbert Schmalstieg
(Photo: Landeshauptstadt Hannover Presseamt)

Hanover elects youngest ever city mayor

Old party members call him a left-wing hothead while the Young Socialists to whom he belongs include him amongst the Establishment. He sees himself as a sober Social Democrat with ambitions in social services policy.

Whatever the case, 28-year-old Herbert Schmalstieg, the new Mayor of Hanover, is the youngest person ever to head the administration of a West German city. He is also the only Young Socialist ever to have become mayor of a Federal state capital.

With so many superlatives it could be expected that the new mayor of Hanover is an exceptional man with exceptional views. But in the past Schmalstieg has stuck out not so much by trouble-making and publicity-seeking as by his steady work – he has taken part in about one hundred events in the past three months – and his desire for compromise between the Young Socialists and older party members.

This is how Schmalstieg, the advertising head of a savings bank, gained the votes of 143 delegates of the local Hanover branch of the SPD when the decision on the candidate for the mayoral elections had to be made last September.

Only 101 delegates voted for the deputy leader of the party group in the Provincial Assembly, 56-year-old Herr Kallweit, the choice of the local party leaders.

As a result there were months of discussion about whether young Schmalstieg, an early riser and, according to wife Uta, a help about the home, should indeed be the Social Democrats' candidate.

The Social Democrat aldermen were unwilling to follow the decision of the local party branch especially as Mayor Holweg, who is resigning for reasons of age, would have preferred Kallweit as his successor.

Time will show how Schmalstieg, active in the SPD since 1960 and most recently head of Hanover's Young Socialists, will master the serious problems facing the city.

Many people fear that Schmalstieg will cling all too eagerly to the list of demands drawn up by the Young Socialists under his leadership. This document claims that community politics could only mean siding with wage-earners and the underprivileged whereby the needs of the population must be considered more important than the interests of profit.

Thomas Wolgast

(Münchner Merkur, 26 January 1972)

New bill proposes hitch-hiking ban for minors

Health Minister Käte Strobel proposes to ban minors hitch-hiking so as to put an end to cases where children run away from home and young offenders leave approved schools and disappear for months on end. There are also proposals to issue young people with a "hitch-hiker's permit."

These plans appear in the preliminary discussions dealing with the proposed amendment to the child protection laws to be submitted to the Bundestag in March.

Minister Strobel believes that the current law, dating from 1951 and amended in 1957, is in need of urgent reform as events have overtaken the various regulations, as she puts it.

Apart from the hitch-hiker clause, the new Bill will contain a number of other new regulations:

1. Frequenting bars and dances. Children accompanied by an adult may frequent a bar until ten o'clock at night. Fourteen to eighteen-year-olds are allowed to frequent a bar alone until midnight, after which time they must be in the company of an adult. Frequenting events calculated to corrupt such as sex shows or even free-style wrestling tournaments are still banned though attending revues, cabarets and variety shows will be permitted.

2. Consumption of alcohol and nicotine. Existing regulations will remain in force – public consumption of alcohol will remain prohibited for the under-sixteens, there will be a general ban on the consumption of spirits and the consumption of beer or wine by a sixteen to eighteen-year-old will only be allowed if there is an accompanying adult.

3. Games of chance. It is being considered allowing gaming halls to be frequented by the over-fourteens, ending the general ban on minors now existing.

4. Attending cinemas. Children under six may be allowed into a cinema if accompanied by an adult. The curfew for children up to the age of fourteen and for minors will be extended to ten o'clock and midnight respectively.

The Ministry has not yet made any decision on the terminology of the new law "to protect the young from moral danger". Phrases like "endangering development to physical, mental and social maturity" or "healthy physical, mental and social development" are being considered.

Käte Strobel discussed details of the amendments with young people during a weekend seminar at Bad Münstereifel. She promised to take their ideas into account when drawing up the final phraseology.

Hans Lerchbacher

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 February 1972)

■ MANAGEMENT

Managers' perks in this country are not ungenerous

For the proverbial "little man" there is still no doubt about it, the man who has made it to the top of the ladder has all the little bonuses heaped on him. The boss has a gardener and servant paid for by the firm, he has a comfortable car at his disposal day and night, not to mention a chauffeur, or he flies in the firm's jet together with his family (or girlfriend) to faraway places.

But the extra incentives are not quite so extravagant as the little man thinks. Only a small proportion of the top men have a firm's car for their sole, private use.

The investigation of the pay structure in this country in 1971, carried out by the Kienbaum business advisory service confirms this. At the highest level of management in the Federal Republic only 24 per cent have a car for personal and private use.

Firms' cars are far more a necessary piece of working equipment than a status symbol. This is borne out by the fact that those who have a car at their disposal are mostly sales reps or heads of subsidiary companies, who need the vehicle for their work.

It is only when we reach the level of managing director or member of the board that we can count on having one of the firm's cars. In 1970 eighty per cent of business managers of all West German limited companies had a car from the firm that they were also allowed to use for their own private purposes.

When salaries rise above 100,000 Marks per year then it is normal for a chauffeur to be thrown in as well.

Directors of Deutsche Bank have a Mercedes 300. Chairman and board of Mercedes are lucky enough to have a car in the 6.3 litre class – Mercedes of course. Motor companies are very fussy about this. Managerial staff are not allowed to drive the opposition's cars!

This commandment also applies on occasions to suppliers. When a firm that supplies parts to Volkswagen took on a new head of the personnel department he had to sell his Mercedes under protest and take his large family around in a VW!

Strict yardsticks are applied to the cars VIPs from Bonn are allowed to drive. Below the level of State secretary Bonn officials cannot expect a chauffeur. The Chancellor is entitled to his Mercedes 300 SL – and he is not obliged to drive himself of course.

Cabinet ministers normally have a Mercedes 280. Karl Klasen, the President of the Bundesbank has a more impressive car – on visits abroad he has a Mercedes 600 supplied by Deutsche Bank.

In industry there has of late been a diminishing importance attached to how many horsepower one has to one's name. Many companies are getting rid of their own fleet and asking their top men to provide themselves with a car. They are then offered generous allowances for insurance and exes for mileage.

Top managers also receive more holidays than other workers. The average holiday taken by members of the board of West German companies at the age of 50 is between 33 and 36 days per year.

Top executives, however, had on average only 27 days holiday in 1971. However, the actual length of holiday taken by any individual depends largely on his position in the firm, years of service and age.

These figures are impressive at first glance but they must be taken as modest remuneration for hours of overtime. Sociological surveys have shown that leading managerial staff cannot usually count on a forty-hour or even 45-hour week. It is normal for them to work as much as 58 hours, which means they put in 75 more working days than required by normal working arrangements.

Older managerial workers are tending to place greater stress on old-age provision through the firm all the time. When they are pensioned off they want to maintain the standard of living to which they have become accustomed. But on this point too industry is becoming less generous.

It is far from true to say that all leading executives receive old-age provision that covers three quarters of their income before retirement.

Experts have calculated that a top executive with a monthly gross income of 5,000 Marks must pay an extra 600 Marks per month to the pension scheme if he is to receive similar benefits to a civil servant in the same bracket.

At the present moment 77 per cent of top executives who are immediately subordinate to the company management have an additional company old-age pension. The benefits of this additional provision are, however, on occasions very small. It is often a case of no more than one hundred or two hundred Marks, which is paid from the company's pension fund.

Top managerial staff on the other hand are more dependent than others on the success of their company. Members of the board and top managers almost always have some kind of profit-sharing helping to make up their salaries. On some occasions forty per cent of the salary is made up in this way.

This means of course that top managerial staff are running a constant risk. Salaries of board members can fluctuate immensely as a result of such pay schemes. In the United States such fluctuations are even higher. In 1970 the head of General Motors received 540,000 dollars less than in the previous year – 68 per cent of his normal income.

The bigger the turnover, the longer the period of notice as a rule. Company bosses when leaving one job can often allow themselves seven months or more before having to find another. The greatest extreme is contracts that allow no period of notice, at least not below the age of 65. In practice, however, such contracts have a getout clause on the grounds of "intolerable discrepancies" which make it possible to give notice.

It is rarer than generally assumed that companies throw in a company house when offering employment, or subsidise their workers' rent. In all only six per cent of top managers receive one or other of these perks. Often rent subsidies are only paid when an executive midway up the ladder has to take a job at head office and thus must find an expensive in the big city.

At times like this a grant of on average 400 to 600 Marks per month (partly tax-free) is of some benefit.

One of the main advantages available to top executives is continued payment of salary during illness. Fifty per cent receive such a benefit for up to one year of sickness.

One special benefit should not be underestimated, namely the financing of further vocational training. The salary experts of Kienbaum discovered that the expenditure per executive in 1971 on this perk was as much as 478 Marks. This is fifty per cent more than in the previous year. And this figure does not include salary which is generally speaking paid in full during the period of further training.

There are many special benefits for executives that cannot be worked out in terms of Marks and Pfennigs. Experts estimate that in the Federal Republic 1,500 million Marks are spent every year on business expense-account lunches and the like to entertain business contacts.

It is certain that leading executives also profit from this. Many a managerie is proud of his television set or well-stocked wine cellar that did not cost him a penny. Gifts from the firm often reach amazing levels even after an employee has retired.

Frank Grätz

(Die Zeit, 28 January 1972)

DGB demands improved conditions for Gastarbeiter

The Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions (DGB) has called on the Bonn government, the Federal state governments, local governments and all other organisations that are affected to do everything in their power to speed up the integration of foreign workers in this country. At a press conference the DGB presented guidelines for how this might be done.

DGB national committee member Franz Woschech stated that no *Gastarbeiter* (foreign worker) need return to his native country because he was made redundant by the natural processes of shrinkage in his trade.

But this statement was in contradiction with one made by the Economics Affairs Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia Horst-Ludwig Riemer, who on the day before had been speaking about 28,000 foreign workers previously employed in the Ruhr mines who would now probably have to leave this country because there was no work for them.

Franz Woschech sees other developments as being quite ideal. For example he considers all the gloomy reports about the economic situation in the Federal Republic misguided.

He says that one major indication that, despite a levelling off of the industrial growth graph, the economy is doing quite well is that the number of *Gastarbeiter* in this country increased by 132,000 between June 1971 and September 1971 to a total of 2,240,000 and in 1972 there were in one week alone 4,000 applications for workers from abroad.

Of the more than two million *Gastarbeiter* now in this country about twenty per cent or roughly 400,000 are trade union members. A breakdown of union membership among foreign workers shows 27 per cent of Turks, 27 per cent of the Spanish workers, 23 per cent of Italians, 22 per cent of the Greeks, seventeen per cent of the Yugoslavs and fifteen per cent of the Portuguese are unionised.

These figures are not final. On account of the difficulties involved in registration it is impossible to give statistically exact figures.

In *IG Chemie* and *IG Metall* the chemical and metalworkers' unions, the foreign work force is believed to be more highly organised than elsewhere. In chemicals for instance the proportion is thought to be something like 43 per cent or more.

As Franz Woschech explained, the DGB has developed guidelines covering a broad basis, drawing them up in consultations with the chairmen of all major unions. When these are put into practice the foreign workers in this country will be better integrated into society and will be better off from the welfare point of view.

Bearing this in mind and the problems arising from it for the union the DGB has already amended its charter to include "improvement of provisions for social integration of foreign workers".

The following demands are taken by the DGB to be part of this improvement of provisions:

– The Federal Labour Office shall check accommodation provided by firms for foreign workers before they are signed on;

– The Bonn, Federal state and local governments shall jointly provide for decent living conditions at fair rents;

– Companies that employ *Gastarbeiter* shall make contributions towards their living expenses;

– The ban on child labour shall be upheld;

– Only the offices set up specifically for recruiting foreign labour within the framework of a bilateral agreement shall be allowed to arrange for foreign workers to come to this country;

– *Gastarbeiter* (literally "guest" workers) shall be given preparatory training for their work here while still in their homeland. They shall also be taught German;

– West German trades unions shall be represented on the combined commissions that arise as a result of the recruitment contracts;

– A European labour office shall be set up. Franz Woschech considers such an office extremely important for the pourpose of solving multilateral problems jointly. According to Herr Woschech there are countries that have no idea how many of their people are working overseas or abroad which of course makes it very difficult to arrange for suitable numbers of workers to be recruited to fill the gaps on the job market;

– The rights of foreigners in this country shall be amended along the lines of free democratic order and the legal position of "guest" workers shall be correspondingly firmly rooted. The large degree of room for manoeuvre which the authorities have so far allowed in dealing with foreign workers could lead, in the opinion of the DGB, to unfair treatment of the *Gastarbeiter*. All too often, they feel, no line is drawn between tourists, international gangsters and peaceable foreign workers!

– Children of foreign workers shall be on an equal footing with West German children in all aspects of education. The same shall apply to further training of foreign workers in a particular career. The DGB rejects the idea that foreign workers' children should be put in special schools of their own. The 400,000 youngsters should have places in German schools;

– Television programmes in the language of those countries who have *Gastarbeiter* agreements with this country to inform the foreign workers about their rights at work and in society should be introduced to give foreign workers greater confidence in demanding their dues;

– The bilateral agreement of the

Continued on page 7

■ COMMON MARKET

Enlarged EEC will benefit a quarter of mankind

At the Palais d'Egmont in Brussels on 22 January the heads of State of Great Britain, Eire, Denmark and Norway signed the treaties that, if and when ratified, will make them members of the European Economic Community alongside the Federal Republic, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg. It was a solemn act of State binding the Four to the EEC treaty, the Euratom treaty and the Coal and Steel Community Treaty which latter came into force as long ago as 1952. The ten will all be bounden by the same rules and regulations.

A decade of divisions in Western Europe is coming to an end. Amid the efforts to create economic cooperation in Europe the idea of integration has gained sway in that the Common Market is to be extended from six to ten member countries.

The attempt at looser cooperation without renunciation of sovereign rights to create economic and trade policies on a national basis, a move that was started in 1961 at the instigation of the British when they formed Efta in competition with the EEC, can be said to have failed.

Three Efta countries (plus Eire) are joining forces with the EEC. Thereby the viability of the European Free Trade Area setup is at an end.

The remaining Efta countries are already negotiating with the EEC for economic agreements which would bind them with the Common Market on a free-trade-zone basis especially with regard to industry.

Thus in future the Common Market will stretch from the Polar Circle to Sicily. After a five-year transitional period there will be the free exchange of industrial and agricultural produce in this area without customs duties or similar levies.

The number of consumers involved will increase from about 190 million to close on 260 million. In its new look the EEC will approximate sizewise to the United States and its power will be similar, while at the same time leaving the major power in the East Bloc, the Soviet Union, and, more important still, Japan way behind.

In the enlarged EEC the 260 million consumers will cover an area of 1,800,000 square kilometres while the 204 million Americans live in a country of 9,400,000 square kms. and the 234 million Soviet Russians live in a country of 22,400,000 square kms.

The four new members of the EEC will increase its gross product by about 137 milliard dollars. In 1970 the ten countries' economies achieved a total output of 637 milliard dollars. The United States on the other hand, with its smaller population had a total product of 933 milliard dollars.

This is proportionately 46 per cent more showing the disproportion of the productivity of the American economy and the European. In 1970 every American produced about as much as two Europeans and three Russians.

As far as foreign trade is concerned the six original members of the EEC had an import volume of 75,600 million dollars and an export volume of 75,700 million dollars in 1969. The four new members would increase these figures to 104 milliard dollars imports and 99 milliard dollars exports.

The per-capita export achievement in Denmark and Norway per annum is 602 and 572 dollars respectively, close on the record figure achieved by the Netherlands and Belgium – 774 dollars. And this figure is much higher than the Federal Republic's 477 dollars and France's 297 dollars per capita per annum.

Britain can reckon with a gingering up of its motor manufacturing industry when the fifteen-to-twenty-per-cent import levies for deliveries to the Common Market are removed.

The community of ten will be the largest producer of crude steel in the world. And in the field of fuel and power one of the main factors will be Britain's role as an important nation in the development of nuclear power. The production of atomic energy in Great Britain in 1969 was 25,771 units, far more than double the overall EEC production of 10,978.

The makeup of the work force permits us to gauge the new production potential of the enlarged Community. In the ten EEC countries there will be 36,700,000 industrial workers, while the United States has 26,200,000 men in industry. The enlarged EEC will have 45,400,000 people in the service industries (48 million in the USA) and 11,600,000 in agriculture (3,600,000 in the States).

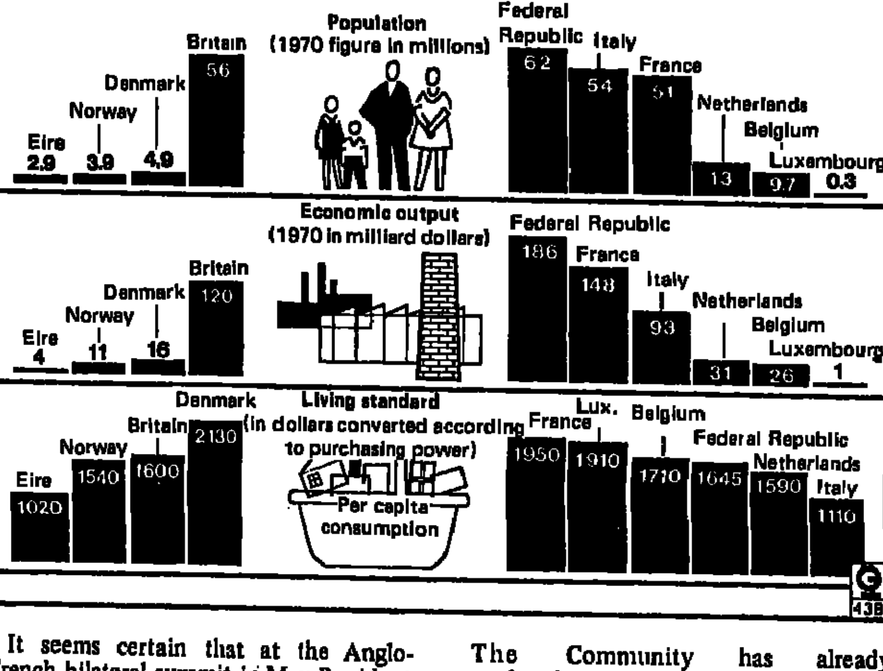
The question is how the potential of the new Community will be utilised. The founder States of the Common Market have so far had only limited success in their attempt to boost productivity greatly by using natural resources available at home. Sharing natural assets has not been carried out as far as would have been desirable and national go-it-alone ideas still prevail. Nor does this apply to agriculture alone.

Tax preferences as well as concealed and open subsidies still persist in an attempt to entice industries to areas where they do not necessarily naturally belong or in order to give the kiss-of-life to industries that are on their last legs!

The EEC Commission recently reproved the Belgian government again for using such methods to prevent the natural processes of survival of the fittest.

And the functioning of the communal agricultural policy has not proved to be particularly convincing from an economical point of view and when viewed in the light of the trading policy. The new members know this. Nevertheless they have accepted the system in its basic outline. It is an open secret that the United States – itself far from being without sin – attacks this system vehemently and is hoping that with the entry of Great Britain into the Common Market Whitehall will have a hand in bringing about a far-reaching revision of the EEC agricultural system.

Even if the British do try to bring about such a change it is hardly likely to be of such a sweeping nature as the Americans would like. If it were the French would undoubtedly put the skids under the whole idea.



It seems certain that at the Anglo-French bilateral summit in May President Georges Pompidou made it clear to Prime Minister Edward Heath that France would not tolerate any attempt to undermine the three pillars of the Community agricultural policy – the EEC's preference for its own produce, communal price agreements and communal financial responsibility.

If Pompidou had not received assurances from Heath that Britain would accept these terms then it is hard to imagine the obstacles to British entry being swept away so easily.

Agricultural protectionism is only likely to be corrected warily after extension of the EEC to ten members. It is impossible to keep a closed agricultural market with communal prices as partial integration alive over a long spell without an integrated economic and currency policy, as well as a worldwide hammering out of what the Americans call the overhauling of the world trade system. Thus the process of correction should be carried out within limits that are acceptable to all concerned without outside influences.

In the trade policy contretemps with the United States the expansion of the EEC, which is already the greatest trading force in the world anyway, will without doubt strengthen the position of Europe.

But there is no overlooking the fact that this will give added substance to the Americans' traumatic idea that the European Economic Community will upstage them on more and more markets. For the European domestic market with customs-free arrangements between member countries and unified customs regulations for dealings with third-party countries will not just be extended from six to ten countries.

Free-trade agreements will be concluded with Sweden, Switzerland and Austria and presumably in a different form with Portugal, Finland and Iceland. This will provide customs-free arrangements for the mutual trade in industrial produce.

The Community has already completed, or is in the process of completing, preference agreements with all the countries around the Mediterranean apart from Libya. Twenty-one African States have associate membership of the EEC. When the British enter the Common Market the welcome mat will be put out for Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, which may enjoy the same privileges as have been offered to the former colonies of mainland Europe.

Trade policy preference arrangements of the EEC will take about one quarter of mankind under their wing in this way. The expanded Community will really be put to the test for the first time when it comes to making the highly advanced customs union into an economic and monetary union. The obstacle to the EMU which seemed to be presented by the special role of sterling will be swept aside.

Along with their signature to the treaty of accession went the promise from the British that they would take steps to stabilise the sterling balance which arises from the role of the pound as a reserve currency. From 1973 onwards the process of dissolution would begin and the outward characteristics and practices of sterling would be adjusted until they were parallel with the progress towards the EMU that was being made by the currencies of other EEC countries. But there are different schools of thought within the founder State about how this could be achieved.

The Commission in Brussels has adjusted to the exchange rate corrections suggested in December in Washington, and is now making its recommendations fit in. As expected, these concentrate on a realignment of the bandwidths between EEC currencies, which the Washington meeting extended for international currency exchange.

In this way the Commission hopes to alleviate the difficulties of functioning and developing, which face the EEC as a result of greater bandwidths and at the same time to end the discrimination which arises from large margins of fluctuation in favour of the dollar and to the disadvantage of Community currencies.

The other school of thought says that the Community lacks a convergence of economic policies which would be essential for the unification of exchange rate bandwidths in the EEC.

Presumably it will be essential for the projected European summit to point the way ahead in the conflict that has broken out again between the "monetarists" and the "economists".

The four new members will also take part in this summit. And they have agreed that they shall be obliged to take on the options of the founder States in this sphere in particular. *Hans-Josef Strick*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 January 1972)

Continued from page 6

Federal Republic with the homelands of the *Gastarbeiter* shall state clearly that foreign workers who become involved in union activities while here should not be harassed by government offices after they return home.

The DGB foresees a great field of activity in union work on the factory floor and in offices. First of all more foreign workers should become union organised. And from this reserve of unionised *Gastarbeiter* a proportionate number of liaison officers should be drawn.

Up till now the number of mediators for foreign workers has remained low. In 1970 for example *IG Metall* had only 2.4 per cent liaison workers from the foreign work force.

Since these mediators can only work successfully in cooperation with their West German colleagues it is essential that the foreign work force should be given the same rights and duties at work.

The DGB is also calling for workers' councils, where there is also a dearth of representation for foreign workers, to take on liaison workers from abroad as expert co-workers in order to give them schooling that could lead to their putting up as candidates on workers' councils.

Maria Heiderscheidt

(Handelsblatt, 28 January 1972)

■ ENVIRONMENT

2,600-megawatt nuclear power project worries citizens of Aschaffenburg

The largest nuclear power station in the Western world is to be built in Grosswelzheim, north-west of Aschaffenburg, a small town in Bavaria.

Commissioned by Rheinisch-Westfälische Elektrizitätswerke, the public utility in which the Werhahn family, related to the Adenauers, is a major shareholder, the power station has long since been approved by the Bavarian state government.

The neighbouring Hessians, on the other hand, and seventy per cent of the local people hail from Hesse, are panic-stricken and wholeheartedly opposed to the entire gigantic project.

Environmental protection associations have proliferated and the political significance of Bundestag and state assembly MPs, council chairmen and burgomasters tends to be assessed on the basis of their views either for or against the power station.

For months a campaign has been under way in comparison with which local opposition to the Veba refinery in Orsoy, a struggle that hit national headlines, pales in significance.

People in the area between Hanau and Aschaffenburg are not only worried lest the hard-pressed river Main sustain an irreversible biological knockout and about atmospheric pollution and climatic changes.

Grosswelzheim nuclear power station is to have a final capacity of 2,600 megawatts, 1,300 each generated by a pressurised and a boiling-water reactor.

There are three power stations in the vicinity, only a stone's throw away from each other, but the newcomer would outstrip them all, not to mention any nuclear power station so far built anywhere else.

As long ago as 1959 the Offenbach meteorological office warned against further pollution of the low-lying Hanau region with its 223 days a year of smog-prone weather caused by local industrial pollution.

This warning was issued on the occasion of the building of the sixteen-megawatt mini-reactor in nearby Kahl. From the meteorogist's point of view, Offenbach noted, the Hanau region was most unsuited for the construction of nuclear power stations, indeed of power stations of any kind.

Since then the population of the area between Hanau and Aschaffenburg has increased by leaps and bounds and the region can be rated as one of the fastest-growing industrial areas in the country.

The nuclear power station, once it is operational, could well have unforeseeable consequences on the climate. The cooling towers are 170 metres high and would take between 2.5 and 4.3 million cubic metres (3,250 and 5,600 million Imperial gallons) of water a day from the river Main, a third of which would evaporate.

This, opponents of the project maintain, would convert the Hanau region into a sauna and be grist to the mill as far as smog was concerned.

Sufferers from respiratory and cardiac diseases might just as well make their wills in good time and shipping on the Main, currently running at 320 vessels a day, would be exposed to increased danger.

A no less controversial issue is the ecological and biological upshot of returning water to the river at a temperature of between 35 and 38 centigrade (95 to 98 degrees Fahrenheit).

Frankfurt's renowned Senkenberg re-

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

search institute concludes in a survey that the critical temperature as far as the highly-polluted river Main is concerned is 24 degrees centigrade (76 Fahrenheit).

At temperatures in excess of this biological life in the river – plankton, spawn, fish and plants – would die from lack of nitrogen, only the dangerous blue algae remaining.

In the event of a catastrophe nuclear power stations will be no respecters of persons and their technological manageability, as it were, is a serious matter.

It is, for instance, a fact that the United States, the world's leading country in nuclear research, does not feel it dare build nuclear power stations of Grosswelzheim size.

"Our experience with reactors is limited," the US Atomic Energy Commission says, "and we have none at all as far as large reactors are concerned."

In the AEC's view Grosswelzheim must accordingly be viewed as a daring experiment for the safety of which scientists can assume no responsibility.

In the United States reactors must be located in sparsely-populated areas and at least forty miles away from each other. In Grosswelzheim several reactors are virtually on each other's doorstep.

The many environmental protection organisations fighting a running battle against the reactor project prominently feature a group called the Friends of the Earth. This group informs politicians and the general public by publishing scientific material in language the layman can understand.

It has compiled a comprehensive list of accidents that have been known to occur in nuclear power stations and quotes such well-known scientists as Albert Einstein, Linus Pauling, Robert Robinson, Edward Teller and Hannes Alven, all of whom have issued dire warnings against the dangers involved in the operation of nuclear reactors.

The US Atomic Energy Commission, the pressure group reveals, has concluded from its own researches that infant mortality, cancer and miscarriages are well above average within a radius of eight miles of nuclear reactors.

It is still technically impossible to construct an impermeable reactor shield. The 237-megawatt Grundremmingen reactor, for instance, emits 8,640 curies from its chimney. A thousandth of a curie is a fatal dose of radiation for humans.

Tritium and crypton 85 are the most dangerous of the roughly 200 radioactive elements liberated in the process, not least by virtue of the fact they escape through all protective shields so far devised.

"Tritium and crypton 85 are going to be a major problem," the AEC concludes. Unfortunately there will be no time to solve it since sixty per cent of the ecologically tolerable limit will have been reached by the end of the current decade alone.

After a year in operation a 1,000-megawatt reactor also contains more radioactive strontium, caesium and iodine than have been produced in all nuclear tests so far put together.

All in all the fissile material generated amounts to several thousand million curies. By way of comparison the radioactivity unleashed by the Hiroshima A-bomb amounted to a mere 400,000 curies or so.

One gramme of spent uranium produces some 700 litres of 600,000-curie water. Enough radioactive waste elisues from the production of a kilowatt of nuclear power to kill two million people.

What, the opponents of Grosswelzheim ask, is going to happen if, say, an aeroplane crashes into the reactor buildings? The site is directly below the main approach run to Frankfurt airport. Aircraft uninterruptedly fly overhead.

What, for that matter, if – as has so far been the case – the reactor starts to leak after about twenty years in operation?

Then there are other factors that have systematically been withheld from the public since Hiroshima because of the phobia in connection with radioactivity.

The design could be faulty, or the materials used. Construction could be unsatisfactory. Safety precautions could be neglected. And so on.

Last but not least there are the unforeseeable consequences of destruction in wartime due to bomb or artillery damage.

And were a small hydrogen bomb to fall near a nuclear reactor the resulting three-phase explosion would be catastrophic. According to allegations that have to be taken seriously all life within a radius of 300 miles would be wiped out.

In principle a solution remains to be found to the disposal of growing quantities of nuclear waste. Hundreds of millions of pounds of deadly waste that remains radioactive for 20,000 years and on the boil for 300 must be stored in a physically, chemically and technologically safe manner ensuring non-interference in the biological and ecological system.

Atomic waste cannot simply be destroyed since the half-lives of its radioactive constituents vary. Storage in steel or concrete containers requires continuous refrigeration for a suggested period of up to 300 years, during which time five per cent of the containers will leak and have to be replaced.

The procedure currently in use, which involves setting the waste in quartz and storing the quartz blocks in disused mines at depths of up to 3,000 feet, involves problems the nature of which is not yet even known.

Despite arguments and prospects of this kind Rheinisch-Westfälische Elektrizitätswerke are not unduly alarmed. They already have permission to go ahead from the state of Bavaria and Grosswelzheim local council.

Herr Kuhn, the company's legal adviser concludes that the problems have been solved, there is no danger and most of the claims are exaggerated. He certainly merits praise for his personal courage in attending protest meeting after protest meeting, nearly all of which end in tumult.

What is more, he adds, the present location is the most favourable one. There is no intention whatsoever of building the power station further up stream.

There is no answer to one argument that Herr Kuhn uses. In this highly industrialised country power requirements double every decade.

Conventional fuels – coal, oil and gas – have long ceased to fill the bill. The only alternative is nuclear power.

Anton-Andreas Guha

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 January 1972)

Council of Europe debates environmental problems

The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe has spent two days debating environmental protection. What outcome was to be expected and what actually happened?

Two days of talk on a subject that in recent years has been raised at nearly every opportunity, whether appropriate or not, were certainly on the cards.

The outcome of this particular debate may not be binding on anyone but it can be considered to have been a thorough, comprehensive and almost complete review of the various aspects of the manifold problems of environmental protection.

It is to the European parliamentarians' credit that they both did their homework and performed well at the session. Seven committees submitted comprehensive and valuable reports.

The range of aspects covered included atmospheric pollution and building, water pollution and supersonic aviation and matters of law, development aid, health, education, regional planning, science, power and transport.

Reports and speeches sprang no surprises. They were hardly expected to do so. The facts itemised were known beforehand and the remedies they suggested have also been proposed in the past.

The value of this particular debate was the attempt to view environment as a whole in a major political context rather than each aspect isolated. Taken as a whole the risks and dangers would, moreover, appear to be far graver than has been imagined.

Afterwards by no means everyone was as optimistic as Bonn Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is firmly convinced that all the problems can and will be solved.

Pessimism is, for instance, occasioned by the fact that even an institution such as the Council of Europe can only sum up and make recommendations. The recommendations may even be underwritten by the EEC Council of Ministers. But will they be followed? Not necessarily.

Effective environmental protection, it was clear at the two-day Strasbourg conference, can only be implemented at international level. Air and water pollution and the noise of the Concorde are no respecters of frontiers.

Measures in one country alone are [illegible] use. The letter or the law in one country may be perfect in principle but in practice it can be rendered ineffective by a neighbouring country that blandly disregards rules, regulations and protests.

At this point Bonn too sounded a pessimistic note. Herr Genscher pointed out that European cooperation would be a dead letter for as long as this country with its federative structure is not even able to impose uniform legislation on constituent states.

At the same time the Minister's achievements of late have been worth noting. On the Wednesday before the Strasbourg meeting his atmospheric and water pollution Bills passed their first reading in the Bundestag.

Other Federal legislation on environmental protection is already in force and the Opposition may yet agree to the constutional changes necessary before the states can be deprived of the responsibilities with which it is proposed to deal at national level. But there is still a long way to go before regulations are uniform.

This country's position is by far from the only handicap in the way of a common European policy approach to environmental problems. International

Continued on page 12

■ TECHNOLOGY

Scientists discuss the horrors of wires and cables in our cities

People are going to have to get down to some smart thinking if they are not, in the foreseeable future, to end up caged in on all sides by a plethora of wires and cables.

Already many parts of the country are criss-crossed by high-tension wires and the trend is bound to progress as power requirements increase.

American cities have already reached the stage where additional requirements cannot be met because there is no room left for the high wires.

Although it is at present only at the laboratory stage boffins see a way out of this dilemma – superconductive cables capable of carrying enormous amounts of current at temperatures little short of absolute zero.

This futuristic topic was the subject of the 203rd session of the Rhenish-Westphalia Scientific Academy held recently at Düsseldorf's Karl-Arnold-Haus.

Twenty years ago the idea of conveying electric power by means of deep-frozen cables was little more than a pipe-dream. In principle it still is. Liquid helium is still needed to keep special cables at the right temperature. Refrigeration equipment, vacuum pumps and highly effective insulation against heat are also essential.

At long last, however, the first practical steps have been taken – at the low-temperature research institute in Graz, Austria, and in close cooperation with leading manufacturers such as Linde, VDK and AEC-Telefunken.

The founder and director of the institute, Professor Peter Klaudy, who holds the chair in basic electronics at Graz technical college, delivered a paper on blueprints for SL cables, as they are called. These 100,000- to 110,000-volt cables will one day be able to transport between 100,000 and a million kilowatts.

A fifty-metre prototype, at present the longest SL cable in the world, it is claimed, is ready for testing in Graz. Will it spring surprises – technological rather than scientific?

According to Prof. Klaudy the technologists will first have to gain complete proficiency in spanning the staggering difference in temperature between minus 269 degrees centigrade (4 degrees Kelvin) and plus twenty to thirty degrees.

The core of the cable, refrigerated by liquid gas, will need to be protected by a vacuum and the vacuum will need to be protected by a mantle of liquid nitrogen at a temperature of 77 degrees above absolute zero.

There will be a further insulating vacuum between this and the outer mantle of the cable. Last but not least, there must be an effective and reliable means of forestalling overloading and short-circuits. If "normal" temperatures leak in, bringing with them normal conductivity, the cable will otherwise explode.

The technologists are going to have to perform a tight-rope act in experimental and practical physics since liquid helium has a very restricted temperature range.

It is a tricky problem but by no means an insoluble one. In the United States too specialists have visions of a deep-frozen electrical paradise. The amounts of helium needed can nowadays be made available.

Cable engineering is in a relatively better position than, say, nuclear technology, in which no one will even venture to forecast when nuclear fusion may prove feasible.

This is something the powers that be ought not to overlook. At present a kilometre of SL cable may look as though it is going to cost at least twice as much as conventional cable but sooner or later it is bound to prove an economic proposition.

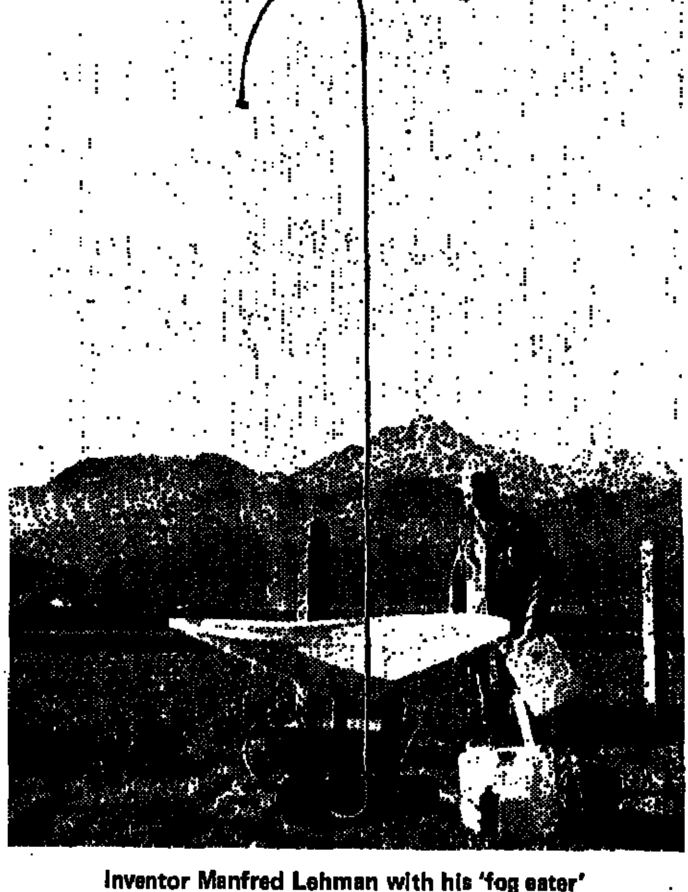
With population on the increase, particularly in the industrialised countries sufficient electric power will not be available until superconductive cables can be laid underground.

And when elecricity comes into its own the electromobile, a mode of transport that can hardly be bettered in terms of environmental hygiene, will be a familiar sight.

Professor Theodor Wasserrab of Aachen technical college delivered a most interesting paper on this much-debated topic. He had to concede that much remains to be done. The speed and range of electric vehicles is still as unsatisfactory as the power-battery weight ratio. But in many sectors the prospects are good. Bearing in mind that the electromobile in urban use will for the most part be a local authority vehicle for carrying either goods or passengers and could play a major role in stemming the tide of atmospheric pollution one cannot but echo the call for abolition of road tax on electric vehicles for an introductory period. This would represent a major, indeed the major step to promote a technological development that is more indispensable now than ever.

Ernst E. Haux

(Der Tagesspiegel, 22 January 1972)



Inventor Manfred Lehman with his 'fog eater'

(Photo: dpa)

Chemist invents new fog dispersal unit

Thirty-eight-year-old Freilassing, Bavaria, chemist and salesman Manfred Lehmann is a fog dispersal specialist. He has just completed development work on his latest fog-fighting equipment.

"No matter how thick the fog the device is capable of restoring visibility over a width of 900 to 1,500 metres and up to altitudes of 600 to 900 metres," he claims.

The fog-eater, resembling a spin drier, "creates a limited-range low-pressure area that collapses the upper air and causes the fog to clear."

Other fog dispersal devices use chemicals that represent an environmental hazard, lasers and expensive dry ice sprays and compressors.

The Lehmann unit uses a chemical circuit that is both economic and environmentally harmless. His ingredients, secondary sodium phosphate, potassium, dihydrogen phosphate and ethylene glycol, are first deep-frozen then sprayed through a shower attachment into a trough and back into the circuit.

Manufacturers have shown interest in the commercial explotation of Lehmann's fog-eater but as yet he has not even applied for patent rights. If he can raise the capital he would like to manufacture the device and the ingredients himself.

He is hoping for a shot in the arm from Bonn. Two officials from the Ministry of Transport are due to inspect the device at the end of the month.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 21 January 1972)

New grand prix racing car ready for road tests

This country's new grand prix racing car is ready to be put through its paces in a factory in Mayen. Its aerodynamic styling is unequalled by any other Formula 1 car and its brand-new Ford engine generates 455 horse power and is capable of a top speed of 200 miles an hour. It boats a March-designed chassis.

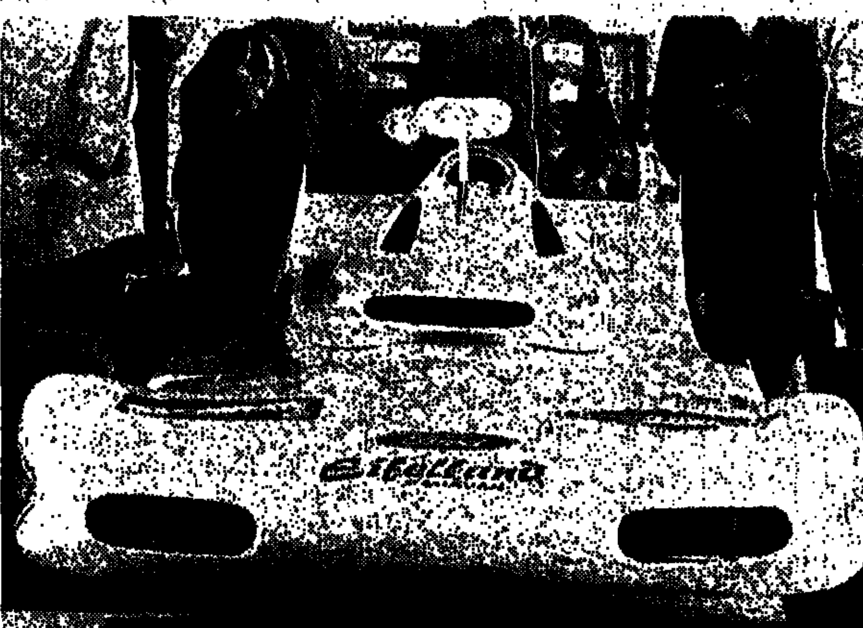
Rolf Stommelen lovingly and expectantly caresses the white-painted polyester bodywork with his right hand and comments that the body design is magnificient.

The made-to-measure body is the work of industrial designer and motor-racing fan Luigi Colani and represents Colani's annoyed response to what he feels be the anti-aerodynamic design of conventional grand prix racing cars.

Colani, the owner of Schloss Harkotten, Lower Saxony, himself owns cars worth a quarter of a million Marks, including a March-chassis Formula 1 racer. He supplied this design free of charge.

"You never have enough money," he commented, "but in this instance I wanted first and foremost to prove my point," the point being that he is streets ahead of the opposition as far as aerodynamics are concerned.

Striking features of the design include a rear-view mirror mounted on a fin above the steering column, the air intake vents in front and the squat appearance of the front of the car as a whole.



The new Eifelland 21 on display at a press preview

(Photo: Werek)

The Eifelland 21 has already been the subject of such praise that one might be forgiven for thinking it a successful descendant of the Mercedes Silver Arrow. But the engine and the chassis do not come from this country and it is bound to have teething troubles.

It would be too much to expect it to come in first on its first time out at Marseilles. Even financier and team manager Günter Hennerici does not go so far as to expect an immediate return on his investment, amounting to 250,000 Marks for the bare bones of the car and 250,000 Marks in racing expenditure.

"A car has never yet won a grand prix first time out," Rolf Stommelen notes, careful to put a damper on exaggerated hopes.

Its first race will in fact be the South African grand prix in Johannesburg on 4 March. Racing manager Blignaut has already guaranteed 10,000 Marks start money and the flight costs for a party of several people.

In Johannesburg Stommelen will be the No. 1 driver for the first time. He is indeed the team's only Formula 1 driver.

For the first time since he joined the exclusive ranks of grand prix drivers he can be sure that everyone is working for him.

Jupp Müller

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 January 1972)

■ THE ARTS

Amateur historical documents collector seeks a museum

DIE WELT

For the past fifteen years Alexander Dolezalek, a lawyer and subsequently a teacher, has been collecting original documents of European history in his home town of Vlotho on the River Weser.

His wish to set up a museum containing his collection of documents, many of them obtained by clock-and-dagger methods, will soon be fulfilled.

A tip came from Prague: "There is a pile of German documents here, the Czechs want to sell." A tip came from Paris: "Are you interested in General Gamelin's views on the Munich Agreement? It's a little burnt at the edges but interesting . . ." A tip came from Berlin: "There's the correspondence here between Wilhelm Bebel and Wilhelm Bracke from the early days of Social Democracy . . ."

Dolezalek always follows these tips up and buys what he can get. He describes himself as a man who lives on four hundred Marks a month and spends the rest on his collection.

Opposition leader Rainer Barzel once said on a visit to him that a few million Marks should be pumped into the venture. Unfortunately he did not have that sort of money. An East German group said on leaving, "My, what we could do with all that if it were ours . . ."

Time and again Dolezalek goes to auctions where he has to compete with East German bidders he now recognises well. They all come with fat wallets and buy up everything concerning the history of Prussia.

A lot at one auction was a letter written by Friedrich Engels containing a number of very interesting definitions on the nature of Communism that could have added the finishing touches to the generally well-known picture of Karl Marx' comrade in arms.

Dolezalek had decided to bid up to five hundred Marks – a very large sum considering his own personal situation. But the bidding began far higher and had soon reached thousand of Marks.

His flush of anger developed into helpless rage as the bidding increased to eight thousand, nine thousand, ten thousand and eleven thousand. There was a moment of suspense and the item was sold to the men from East Berlin.

Sometimes the outcome is better for the fanatical collector from Vlotho. Auctioneers sometimes bring forward the sale of a number of lots for organisational reasons and Dolezalek has no competition as he bids.

But it is such lucky chances as this that has made the collection so important that it may in a few years' time be finding a new home in a "Documentarium" to be built on the foundations of the old castle in Vlotho.

At present the cramped storage space means that visitors have to book an appointment before being able to view any of the thirty thousand documents.

He has the original secret treaty of 1813 between Prussia and Austria which a Russian gave a German farm labourer after the war. Only the outer leaf has been lost.

The visitor will find the will of Hermann von Boyen who, together with Scharnhorst, introduced conscription to the Prussian army.

The dossier contains the King's message of condolation to the son. His name also appears in a collection of signatures together with an epigram.

This collection, a thick book bound in red silk, was probably started around 1900 by a lady at the court who began by obtaining Kaiser Wilhelm's signature surrounded by forget-me-nots.

Another section of the archive contains nearly all the placards and pamphlets of the 1848 Revolution. There is practically nothing that Dolezalek has not got here.

"What is the point of caterwauling and where does it lead?" A rather clumsy answer is given here along with all the stylistically elegant and uplifting appeals to be found in any history book today.

The collection contains pamphlets from Paris occupied in 1870 and an *Instruction pour les Franctireurs, Eclaireurs et Tirailleurs* – the first instructions to be found in Europe for a partisan army. Above it a Prussian captain has scrawled, "Found in Toucy on 19 Dec. 1870 . . ."

Alexander Dolezalek, unlike other collectors aims not at conpletion but at assembling important examples. His educational aims can be seen in the exhibitions he organises on various subjects where his expenses often consume the small fee he obtains for loaning various items from his collection.

Because of his didactic aims the documents he shows here and at short courses at the Schloss Oberwerries Youth Training Centre near Hamm stretch to the year 2000 – education plans, white papers and other plans for the future are all represented.

They complement in their own way the old historical material to which some seven thousand posters and a number of gramophone records belong. All the nine existing records bearing speeches of Lenin are available and he also has what is probably the only record still existing of Tolstoy speaking German in 1910: "If you human beings imagine that you have achieved something through discovering a planet . . ."

Dolezalek has already packed documents from earlier centuries into trunks ready to be moved into a house he has rented. The "Documentarium" will be open to visitors from the summer of 1972 onwards before it is brought within the walls of the rebuilt castle at Vlotho.

Eberhard Nitschke

(Die Welt, 17 January 1972)

Film library urgently needed in West Berlin

Anyone wishing to obtain all of Balzac's works for reasons of study or pleasure will be given nothing but assistance. Anyone wishing to learn all about Jean Renoir will be given little help. We have thousands of libraries in this country but not one adequate film library.

Complaints about the shortage of information on the cinema in this country must not be misunderstood as the rumblings of the few eccentrics who are interested in the film as an art form.

People who do see things in this way must not be surprised at the results of an iconographic illiteracy before the television and cassette screen.

But we cannot afford to be so neglectful in the long run. A central West German film archives is urgently required as a factor in a new literary campaign. The developing countries will soon be outpacing us if we continue to cut our beloved runes in an age dominated by Gutenberg.

There are two or three places where work could start – the Institute for Film Studies in Wiesbaden, the Institute for Film and Picture in Munich and West Berlin's Film Library Foundation.

But nobody is willing to take the first step. That is, the central government and the Federal states are not willing. The Berlin Senate has committed itself to supporting the plans of the Film Library Foundation but the Hesse government has not yet given the go-ahead to the projects proposed by the Institute for Film Studies in Wiesbaden.

As access routes are now guaranteed, deciding on Berlin as the site of a future film library would no longer be an act of daring but a political postscript with further consequences.

West Berlin could form contacts with the GDR's State Film Archives in East Berlin where an estimated 25,000 films are to be found and via West Berlin an international loan system with the Eastern European countries could be arranged.

Of course some Federal states would have to look beyond their own horizons. Hesse would have to look further than the Schloss in Biebrich, Wiesbaden, where the film industry's top organisation is still lobbying in favour of the attached Institute for Film Studies.

And nobody who even half understands the political situation will seriously expect the Federal Minister of the Interior, who is also responsible for film policy, to look beyond his own horizons to Berlin.

Other factors apart from political motives support the establishment of a central film library in West Berlin. Now that it has bought a number of private archives the Film Library owns about three thousand films, the largest film collection this side of the GDR's Film Archives.

The Film library is located under the same roof and is under the same direction (Dr Heinz Rathsack) as the Film and Television Academy which is not only one of the best-equipped film academies in the world but also possesses the largest specialist library in this country. Some seventeen thousand volumes, 1,500 scripts and 150 regularly evaluated periodicals are stored here.

The Film Library could cooperate with the Film Academy to become a training centre for teachers, lecturers at adult education centres and television producers, especially those whose film horizons need extending.

Cooperation with the Film Academy also presents itself as a possibility in the field of theoretical research. With its yearly budget of 265,000 Marks the Film Library plans two large-scale seminars this year – the first generation of the German *Heimatfilm* (Franck, Riefenstahl and Trenker) and the American silent film.

Even the budget of 500,000 Marks that the foundation hopes to have for 1973 will not be enough to turn the Film Library into a perfectly functioning central film archives.

About 1.25 million Marks are needed for this, it is estimated in Berlin. This is a large amount but it must be seen in the right proportions. To see the need for this is once again a question of having political insight into the need for film studies in our age.

Peter W. Jansen

(Die Zeit, 21 January 1972)

Stan Kenton plays the seventies' jazz in Stuttgart

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

When the figure of Stan Kenton wi[th] his broad shoulders and white h[air] and the lanky elegance of his long l[egs] and arms appears on the stage [the] question remains whether this man w[ith] the important past will be able to get grips with the realities of 1972.

Soon it becomes clear that the Kent[on] band is a combo not only with a past [and] present but a big future. Kenton is lik[e a] number of jazz musicians in that [he] slipped into a difficult position years [ago] when he was considered to be shocking avantgarde.

But now he has been overtaken b[y] newer, younger avantgarde musicians a[nd] it is Kenton who can be ranked amo[ng] the conservatives in the seventies. But [he] has remained true to himself.

This is a situation that he controls wi[th] his personality. And he avoids embarr[as]sing anyone unduly by constant r[e]ferences back to his past.

His nineteen-strong group is among [the] jazz bands that today can be rank[ed] among the greatest. The young unit[s] musicians are led by him with pater[nal] kindness and not with the Pruss[ian] severity of such as Buddy Rich.

Comparisons could be taken furth[er]. There is none of the tiredness of Duke Ellington who has to go on producing the same old works with obvious tediu[m], none of the overdrive of Buddy Ri[ch], none of the nostalgia and the homesi[ck]ness for Swing-land of Benny Goodma[n].

Stan Kenton's band can be measu[red] against the best contemporary combo[s] by Thad Jones and Mal Lewis. But fr[om] the first note to the last this is unmistak[]ably Kenton's own music. Powerho[use] jazz with an air of the bombastic a[nd] with a crazy joy in belting out the m[] with the full power of the whole band.

There is obviously great joy in [ex]ploiting the incisive power on [the] trumpet and the strongly Latin-Ameri[can] orientation of the rhythm section, too.

On the programme when the St[an] Kenton band played in Stuttgart th[ere] were all characteristics of the Kent[on] style which can be described as [the] strength of this group or its weakne[ss] according to one's taste.

There is the tendency towards [the] concertante (Rhapsody in Blue), [the] pompous and sentimental (Theme for Love Story) and the late Romantic pi[ano] introduction (Artistry in Rhythm).

This has always been as much part of Kenton's music as revelling in Afro-Cu[ban] percussion orgies (Peanut Vendor) and yes, this as well – pure swing. [] listening to *Intermission Riff* and sit[ting] still.

Modern was represented as well w[ith] Jim Webb's *Didn't We* and *McArthur P[ark]* (not the first time Kenton has allowed [his] musicians to sing. He let them do [so] previously with *September Song*) If t[his] was not enough there was a grandi[ose] stomping *Aquarius* from "Hair".

It would take a jazz magazine to d[eal] with the individual musicians – ei[ght] would be worthy of such treatment. [It] only remains to say that about [a] thousand people packed the Beethov[en]saal in Stuttgart and enjoyed the p[er]formance of this good overall j[azz] orchestra.

Herbert Lindenberg

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 19 January 19[72])

■ THINGS SEEN

'Los Angeles Look' art on show at Hamburg's Kunstverein

West Coast, a clear blue sky over America's permanent paradise, the dream of the pioneers and the hippies, where loneliness sharpens the senses.

West Coast, home of a kind of art which filters a great deal of sensitivity from an excess of optical stimulation; a kind of art for which the aggressiveness of the East Coast is something totally alien; art whose vitality springs from the controlled activation of all visual powers.

Hamburg's Kunstverein is at present showing an exhibition of works by a group of young Americans dating from the recent past which have put their stamp on the "Los Angeles Look".

Although in character this art is more "European" than the spectacular, severely accentuated art of the East Coast the pictures and sculptures of the San Francisco and Los Angeles schools had a harder time of it to gain a footing in the Federal Republic than did their rivals in New York. In the sixties at least the New York school ruled the roost.

It was only the continual plugging by the Neuendorf Gallery, which was once again responsible for this exhibition's organisation, and a comprehensive exhibition in Dortmund's Museum am Ostwall that brought home the artistically so fertile area on the Pacific Coast of America to a wider public.

Three motive forces, which have been clearly laid out by Helmut Heissenbüttel in the foreword to the catalogue, are specific to the art of the West Coast.

Firstly there is the use of new materials that have only been invented and used in our lifetime – artistically virgin territory, then. Fibre-glass, polyester resin as well as metal and enamel paints enlarge the traditional stock of materials or in some cases oust them.

With the aid of these new materials it is possible for the artists to give their work that character of perfectionism, that sense of finality which has a timeless effect.

The third point is that many of the sculptures of these artists are unphotographable. Almost without exception the lens cannot do justice to their character and authenticity.

The most consistent proof of this is provided by the Robert Graham and Kenneth Price miniature works, whose effect is derived decisively from the relationship between the original object and environment, or the kinetic sculptures of Robert Irwin whose visual experience is based on the interplay of light and shadow. Irwin has strictly forbidden cameramen to try to photograph his work.

This exhibition has managed to preserve the cool and yet Mediterranean-soft atmosphere that emanates from the art on the West Coast.

There is the four-part tableau by Ron Davis. Spatial suggestion is derived in this form the suggestion of optical distortion. Deceptive use of light heightens the sense of irritation.

Billy Al Bengston's metal pictures have the Chevron sign at their centre as a leitmotiv and at the first glance they could be passed off as pleasant decorations. But with more intensive study they can be seen to create that contemplative mood which Joe Goode also achieves with his pictures. In almost anecdotal form we see chewed up scraps of paper on monochrome canvases in arrangements with photographed clouds at the edge of the picture.

Tom Holland's fibreglass pictures are converted descendants of the Jackson Pollock Action Paintings and in this original landscape they have a hard time of it to make more than a fleeting impression.

New possibilities of aesthetics were put forward by Richard Yokomi with his coloured linen objects. With thoroughly Classical handling of the means he destroys the traditional tableau. He corrects conventional ways of viewing things and extends the range of experience of composition and material structure.

Like many other artists of the West Coast Yokomi also achieves sensitivity in colour which is only possible with a perfect knowledge of all visual qualities.

Aspects of geography and climate affect the work of the Realist Ralph Going more than other works of the same school. His pictures, with minute detail of impressions of everyday life are lyrically accentuated, lack the provocation that refuses to be ignored, which is to be found in the works of John Salt, Don Eddy and Richard Estes among others, the representatives of the "Radical Realism" of the East Coast. Under the glowing sun of California there is no room for the nostalgia of the international cities.

The exhibition in Hamburg which will later be moving on to Hanover, Cologne and Stuttgart once again accredits the Los Angeles Look as a form of art which aims at the activation of all the senses and which, like scarcely any other art form, sublimates the spiritual and material impulses of its environment aesthetically.

Axel Hecht

(Die Welt, 27 January 1972)

Robert Graham's wax figures on show in Hamburg (Photo: Katalog)

Paul Scofield awarded Shakespeare prize

The F. V. S. Foundation's Shakespeare Prize for 1972 has been awarded to actor Paul Scofield, considered one of the best Shakespearian actors in Britain.

The prize worth 25,000 Marks will be awarded to Scofield at a ceremony in Hamburg's City Hall on 6 April. The prizewinner can also select a candidate who will be given an annual grant of six thousand Marks to study at a West German university.

Previous winners of the Shakespeare Prize were producer and theatre director Peter Hall, writer Graham Greene, German studies scholar Roy Pascal, writer, actor and director Harold Pinter and singer Janet Baker.

(Die Welt, 14 January 1972)



A Scene from John Cranko's new ballet *Initials* (Photo: Hannes Kilian)

Cranko and Stuttgart ballet take *Initials* to the Soviet Union

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG CHRIST UND WELT

At the beginning of February the ballet company of the Württemberg Staatstheater is to set out on a guest tour of the Soviet Union. It is the first company from the Federal Republic that has been invited to the world capitals of classical dance, Leningrad and Moscow.

It will be interesting to see whether Russian audiences will be so enthralled with the skills of the Stuttgart company so swiftly and completely as were the audiences in the United States and Israel.

We shall watch with great interest how they react to a ballet such as *Onegin* – a symbol of their own past and their *esprit*.

In this country we shall also be keyed up to see whether the Russians, who as ballet-fiends are said to have a clear understanding of music, will meet with a challenge such as John Cranko's latest ballet creation *Initials R.B.M.E.*

Naturally Cranko did not choreograph this work exclusively for Russian audiences – although it may appear at first glance that this is so. His choreography for this ballet was to take the wind out of the sails of his opponents and to prove what he is capable of at all times.

And there will certainly be opponents of this terpichorean interpretation. Many people will not be pleased that Cranko should have selected Brahms' Piano Concerto No 2 as the musical basis of a generally Classical ballet.

Cranko wanted to create a ballet that reflected Brahms the man and his "passionate sense of friendship and love". And he wanted to take the opportunity of using his soloists Richard Cragun, Birgit Keil, Marcia Haydée and Egon Madsen, whose Christian name initials give the ballet its title and portraying them lovingly.

Little can be seen of either of these aims in the finished work, however. It is only in the moments of quietness and reflection in the dancing that the intended feelings and moods can be said to burgeon.

Otherwise, however, the technical bravoura of the soloists is in the foreground of this ballet, which is more abstract geometrical than anecdotal, and in which nearly all the dancers of the two Stuttgart ensembles have something to do.

A lot is asked of them, particulary of Richard Cragun who has to show off the power of his pirouettes in the Allegro non troppo passage. But the same could be said to apply to the always sovereign Birgit Keil (in the Scherzo), Hein Clauss in the Andante and Egon Madsen and Joyce Cuoco in the Allegretto grazioso.

All of them gave their all in their dancing and took pride in attention to detail so that it almost seemed that *Initials R.B.M.E.* did not have Brahms' Piano Concerto No 2 as a basis but the pianistic fiery magic of such as Franz Liszt.

Temptation avoided

It is only in the difficult andante that Cranko completely escapes the temptation of virtuosity. It is in the pas de deux created by Marcia Haydée and Hein Clauss with wonderful phrasing that the poetry and majesty of the musical basis is given its purest expression.

The new ballet was shown as part of a ballet evening which will be presented in Moscow, Riga and Leningrad.

Linking *Brouillards* (Debussy), *Opus I* (Webern) and *Initials* certainly guarantees choreographic quality. But I do think the question of whether the musical side was well chosen remains to be asked. We shall soon know the answer.

Hartmut Regitz

(Deutsche Zeitung, 28 January 1972)

HEALTH

Fatty products help slimmers to slim

West German adults consume four thousand or more calories every day, a figure far too high for their personal requirements, leading to excess weight and all the harmful effects on health this entails.

This fact is undisputed. But what sort of diet should be prescribed for people who have far exceeded their weight limit?

Fats, protein and carbohydrates are the most important nutritional elements. Though there are other components it is these three that can be varied most. Which of them should be eaten most and which should be avoided as much as possible?

Until recently it was generally accepted that people who ate few fatty foods would not grow fat and that the only way to lose weight was by reducing calorie



intake and, as the name suggets, fat consumption.

A recent nutritionists' congress in Giessen showed that this widespread belief was in fact wrong. Complicated biochemical evidence was put forward to show that a reduction in the intake of carbohydrates was the most important feature of a diet.

A high-calorie diet rich in fats but with few carbohydrates can indeed lead to a loss of weight. As this diet can be kept up for a long time – unlike a diet rich in carbohydrates but low on protein and fat, there is no sensation of hunger – it can lead to considerable, even astonishing reductions in weight.

Reducing everything to simple terms, Professor Seubert of Göttingen stated that the long biochemical explanations were based on the fact that a person's diet mobilises hormones such as insulin and adrenalin.

Professor Bernhard Knick of the gastroenterology department of Wiesbaden Diagnostic Clinic and Dr Kasper of Würzburg told the Giessen congress about long series of experiments with food rich in fats but with a low carbohydrate content.

Professor Knick told the congress of a long-term experiment with 63 people whom he described as "anti-carbohydronics", meaning those who considerably reduce carbohydrates.

The daily limit is somewhere between 50 and 130 grams, a figure that guarantees controlled weight reduction without a period of total fasting.

But the average Central European's diet has a fifty-per-cent carbohydrate content even though, as Professor Huth of Giessen stated, the amount of carbohydrates contained in the human body is only 1.5 per cent. Professor Knick believes that this "atavism" of relative carbohydrate nutrition must be combatted.

Dr Kasper agreed, pressing for a "formula" diet which would replace most of the carbohydrates with fats. Large quantities of fat are then allowed, indeed so much that during the experiment the human guinea-pigs experienced hot flushes and the test had almost to be called off.

Excretion was practically normal. The average reduction in weight of obese people following this diet rich in fats though low in carbohydrates was 0.3 kilograms a day. The total amount of calories consumed was 2,350. After following this diet for twelve months one woman had reduced her weight from 111 to 80 kilograms.

The fatty element for the diet was an oil rich in linoleic acid – maize sprout oil. Between 140 and 150 grams a day of this were consumed. No pangs of hunger were felt even with a total calorie intake of 2,100.

The 140 to 150 grams of fat consumed daily during the diet is not all that much when compared with the 130 grams of fat that the average West German consumes every day.

Wolfgang Bartsch

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 January 1972)

Environmental problems

Continued from page 8

institutions are so powerless that any country can afford to attach greater importance to its own rather than the common interest. This is as true of the Council of Europe, as it is of the United Nations.

Is the Federal government trying too hard and overstepping the mark? Environmental protection is also a concern of Nato and the Ten. There could be so many conferences that no action is taken.

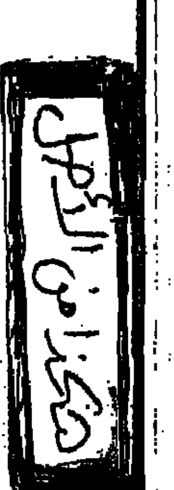
It would definitely be beneficial if work were to be concentrated and only one international organisation declared responsible for arrangements. It could, say, be the Council of Europe.

But as long as there is no clarity on this matter and as long as member-countries are unprepared to give the supra-national body binding powers Bonn has no alternative but to be around whenever environmental protection is internationally debated.

This, however, is no reason for not putting one's own house in order thoroughly and promptly. Pollution is a poor trademark in international affairs.

Jürgen Schmitz-Feuck

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 January 1972)



Mussels flourish in Baltic

The natural marine conditions along the North Sea and Baltic coasts are considered good enough for the Federal Republic to build up a successful oyster and mussel breeding industry.

New breeding methods have been tested by the Federal Research Institute for Fisheries, Hamburg. Mussels were put into dragnets and similar containers attached to buoys in Flensburg Bay. It was found that they grew more quickly than the mussels found on sandbanks and attained a quality never reached before in this country. The mussels were completely free from sand.

The same methods are being used in experiments on the North Sea coast with high-standard European and Japanese breeding oysters. The results show that these oysters can bear comparison with imported oysters.

The main advantage of this new method is that the mussels do not need to fight for space and food on the sandbanks. This means that it only takes about half as long for the mussels to reach their full growth and ensures a double yield.

The experiments are to be continued in other breeding areas where even better results are expected.

(Welt am Sonntag, 23 January 1972)

Nicotine takes its toll

About twenty thousand smokers in the Federal Republic die of lung cance[r] every year. Ten thousand people ha[ve] limbs amputated because excess smok[ing] has led to blood clots.

Smoking is also one of the main caus[es] of heart trouble. A Health Ministry spokesman stated in Bonn that medi[cal] surveys and statistics had proved th[is] beyond any shadow of doubt.

The Ministry plans to continue [its] anti-smoking campaign to counteract th[e] dangers of cigarette consumption. La[st] year the Health Ministry warned again[st] the dangers by means of posters a[nd] cinema advertising. Coughing cowbo[ys] and coffins nailed down with cigarett[es] were meant as a deterrent to both adu[lts] and the young.

But figures published by the Feder[al] Statistics Bureau in Wiesbaden reveal th[at] these warnings remained unheeded. cigarette consumption continued to ri[se].

A total of 99,400,000 million cigarett[es] were sold in the first nine months [of] 1970. The figure for the same period la[st] year had risen to 104,550,000 millio[n].

This five-per-cent increase shows th[at] anti-smoking campaigns do not det[er] people from reaching for a cigarette ev[en] though 59 per cent of all smokers wou[ld] like to give the habit up.

The Health Ministry is consider[ing] following American practice and intr[o]ducing a law making it compulsory f[or] cigarette manufacturers to print on th[e] packets a notice that nicotine is harmf[ul] to health.

But this measure has not met w[ith] success in the United States. C[on]sumption continued to rise despite [the] additional fact that cigarette advertis[ing] was banned on television.

Referring to the general *ban* [on] smoking at a person's place of wo[rk] proposed by some doctors, the Heal[th] Ministry spokesman stated that smoki[ng] or not smoking was a personal decisi[on] that must be made without the influe[nce] of the law. In one or two-man offices [it] can be expected that employees w[ill] come to some agreement.

A Wickert Institute survey shows th[at] 81 per cent of all West Germans [are] against smoking at a person's place [of] work. A further 67 per cent believed th[at] smoking could also be harmful to n[on-]smokers who were sitting together w[ith] smokers. Last year a survey showed [that] only 76 per cent of West Germans w[ere] against a general ban on smoking a[t a] person's place of work.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 25 January 19[72])

Amantadine cures warts

Dr E.B. Jung of Heidelberg Univers[ity] Skin Clinic and Dr A. Grafe ha[ve] written an article in the medical jou[rnal] *Deutsche Medizinische Wochensch[rift]* (Volume 96, page 1863) reporting a new use for amantadine, a substan[ce] developed to fight flu, though with[out] any great success.

Warts are small non-malignant tumo[urs] that are almost certainly caused by vi[ruses]. These vires are doubtlessly flu vi[ruses] though they have not yet been clea[rly] identified.

Warts are removed during a mi[nor] surgical operation but if they appe[ar in] any great number at one time they te[nd] to grow again after removal.

Before operating on 35 patients wh[ose] warts were expected to grow again, t[he] writers of the article prescrib[ed] amantadine for them for a period [be]tween three and seven days.

Twenty-three cases treated in this w[ay] had their warts healed by the operati[on] and there were no relapses.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeit[ung] für Deutschland, 26 January 19[72])

X-rays make fresh fish fresher

Scientists at the Federal Research Institute in Hamburg plan to improve the quality of refrigerated fresh fish by means of X-rays.

The Food Ministry's fishery research ship *Walther Herwig* is currently off the Icelandic coast testing the "radio-pasteurisation" of cod.

The Federal Republic is the third industrial nation, following the United States and the Soviet Union, to have experimental equipment of this type on board one of its research ships.

The Federal Research Institute's department of biochemistry and technology had previously conducted radiological experiments of this kind together with the isotope laboratory.

In this project the bacteriological laboratory examined the effects of rediation reducing the number of bacteria on the skin and in the tissue of the fish. Researchers also noted any changes during the course of the eight to fifteen-day deep-freeze storage.

The doses of radiation used were fifty kilo-Röntgen (kr) and 100 kr with double dose of 50 kr on the first and eighth day of deep-freeze storage.

It was found that relatively few germs were to be found in the tissue after a week of deep-freeze storage, though this was not caused by radiation.

The skin on the other hand was strongly affected by radiation, especially after a dose of 100 kr. The number of germs then existing was 94 per cent lower than on the untreated fish. Germs were reduced by only 35 per cent when a dose of fifty kr was applied.

The effects after two weeks of deep-freeze storage were completely different. Every gram of the tissue of untreated fish contained 183,000 germs. A double dose of radiation reduced this figure to an average of only 1,700 after two weeks, less than one per cent of the germ content of untreated fish.

A simple dose of fifty kr still has a marked effect on the skin after two weeks. Comparison with untreated fish showed that the germs had been reduced by 31 per cent.

A double dose of radiation at fifty kr killed so many germs that the number of bacteria on the skin after two weeks was no more than the amout to be found on an untreated fish after a week.

Fresh sea fish can now be kept another ten to fifteen days longer by means of this radiation process. In a country like the Federal Republic this is not only desirable but also necessary if supplies of fresh fish are to be maintained and improved in future.

The Foodstuff Radiation Association submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Health on 28 December 1971 calling for the radio-pasteurisation of fresh fish in the Federal Republic.

West Germany has thus taken the initiative of making the physical process of foodstuff radiation benefit the whole community.

(Handelsblatt, 21 January 1972)

EDUCATION

Students living conditions leave much to be desired

Facts and figures compiled by the Deutsches Studentenwerk and issued in the form of individual reports criticise the social situation of students. Students must still face high financial restrictions, it is claimed.

"During his period of training the student has to forgo consumer products," the organisation states, "He does not have a regular source of income like other people of his age who are at work and he has thus to reduce his personal needs to a minimum."

"Contributions from the parental home are often tied to conditions that do not concern study – the son of the house is expected to be well-behaved, to conduct his life as the family requires (the money stops if he marries) and to do things for the family in return. The family thus acts as a restricting factor on the student's freedom of decision."

The latest survey on the subject – it was however conducted three to four years ago – showed that 21 per cent of all students had no more than 350 Marks a month, eighteen per cent had a maximum of three hundred Marks and sixteen per cent a maximum of four hundred.

The Deutsches Studentenwerk found that a student needed 520 Marks a month for his studies in 1971. This figure includes 180 Marks for food (six Marks a day), an average monthly rent of 130 Marks, forty Marks for footwear and clothing and a further forty Marks for books, stationery and other working materials.

The organisation objects to the State grant schemes. The proportion of students receiving a grant has risen in recent years from sixteen to over twenty per cent but the proportion of students receiving the full grant is dwindling.

Most of them have to make do with amounts less than the full grant as parents are expected to make up the difference between the sum paid and the maximum figure allowed under grant schemes.

Jürgen Kegler, the deputy president of the Deutsches Studentenwerk, states that a particularly critical factor in this system is that financial aid does not begin until the student has begun his studies.

This is one of the reasons why the proportion of working-class children among the student population has not grown, he claims. Though the working classes make up 52.7 per cent of the total population, their children only form 6.7 per cent of the student population.

The figures also provide some remarkable details about university canteens and students' living conditions. The 64 university canteens in the Federal Republic sold almost 27 million midday meals in 1970. During term time some 150,000 to 200,000 students have their lunch in a university canteen.

This figure would be considerably higher if the conditions at many university canteens were not so inadequate. Long queues and the restrictions on dietary planning caused by kitchen capacities prompt many students to cook for themselves or to eat at an outside cafe or restaurant.

The quality of student hostels has improved considerably over the past twenty years. But here too universities are facing great difficulties because of rising costs. In 1971 a hostel place cost three to four times as much to run as twenty years ago.

A student population of 655,350 is expected for 1975. If thirty per cent of them are to find places in a student hostel 196,600 rooms are needed and 136,600 extra rooms will have to be made ready by 1975.

If the costs for providing a hostel place estimated at (only) 25,000 Marks a total of 3,415,000 million Marks will have to be set aside for providing students with living accommodation in 1975.

The present poor situation is exemplified by living conditions at the university with the largest student population – Munich with its 42,000 students.

The accommodation situation there has worsened in recent years. The number of furnished rooms let to students has dropped dramatically. While 44 per cent of all students were living in furnished accommodation in 1963 the figure for 1971 had sunk to 18.6 per cent.

"In a few years time it will probably be rare to find a student in furnished accommodation," the report states. "In fact it will be probably be rare to find any tenants at all in furnished accommodation."

The situation has been worsened by the drop in the number of students who can live at home or with relatives. In 1963 a total of 36.4 per cent could live with their parents or with relatives. This figure had sunk to 15.5 per cent by 1971.

This means an enormous increase in the number of students who have to move into a flat of their own (often with other students) and an increase in the number of students who have to travel long distances to their university.

The proportion of students having to travel a long way to university has increased from 13.8 to 20.7 per cent since 1963. More and more students are having to rent accommodation more than ten miles from their place of study.

"Students sharing a room and those having to travel a long distance to university are not enjoying suitable living conditions," the organisation concludes. "And this makes up 47.1 per cent of people studying in Munich." The proportion of students living at home is still only around eleven per cent.

Gerhard Weise

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 January 1972)

Fewer students study R.I.

Up to 26 per cent of sixth-formers at high schools within the archdiocese of Munich and Freising decided not to attend religious instruction classes last year.

An average of 8.8 per cent of Catholic pupils in all classes refuse to attend religious instruction lessons at schools in Munich. The average figure for the rest of the archdiocese is 5.8 per cent.

The most recent figures for Protestant pupils – compiled in 1970 – show that the average figure for all Bavarian high schools is 4.56 per cent lower.

The Ministry of Education is currently drawing up a curriculum to be taught in future to pupils who decide not to attend the Catholic or Protestant religious instruction.

(Die Welt, 7 January 1972)

■ OUR WORLD

Returnees have difficulty integrating in our society

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

The first thing that strikes Poles of German origin coming to the Federal Republic as a result of the provision of the Warsaw Treaty is the German sense of order. Children are not allowed to play in the toilets! Do not infringe the morality code! Camp signs are still couched in strict military terms. Rules and regulations can be a godsend but they can also be off-putting. But most of the migrants are unaware of this since precious few of them can read or write German very well.

They all must pass through Friedland transit camp for processing by endless civilian authorities involving reams and reams of red tape. It often takes months before a migrant is issued with a stamped pass and an identity card and can return to civilian life.

Over the 26 years that have elapsed since the end of the war the processing procedures for refugees and migrants has been developed to a fine art, though not necessarily an altogether satisfactory one.

More than 25,000 German nationals from Poland made their return last year to the Federal Republic as a result of the Warsaw Treaty. The migrants return to West Germany through the West German Red Cross working in cooperation with its Polish counterpart.

Never before have the age groups and professional qualifications of returnees been so satisfactory from this country's point of view. Ninety per cent of them are skilled tradesmen and professional people, and a mere seven per cent are old-age pensioners.

These facts should be borne in mind when considering attacks on this country and the returnees made by the Polish press.

Since 1955 there has been to a great extent official permission allowing Poles of German extraction to return to the Federal Republic. 1958 was the record year when 117,409 persons entered West Germany. Up to now this movement of people has gone on unnoticed without polemics or criticism.

The economic situation of the returnees is not generally ideal. However the transit camp is not a barracks, as it was described in *Trybuna Opolska*, the school for the children is not a 'Lebensborn' as the *Prawo i Zycie* maintained and the returnees are not antisocial persons as the *Zycie Warszawy* claimed.

Grounds for criticism is given by Federal Republic legislation of 1953 concerning refugees, expellees and returnees. This reads: "They are migrants and therefore should be granted the same status as expellees ..." This was the guideline to be followed by the Federal Ministry dealing with expellees and refugees.

No one seems to take any notice of the fact that there is a contradiction in this definition. In order to obtain an identity card the refugee must have in his possession an A refugee pass. All local government authorities dealing with returnees are officially designated "For Refugees". Thus it is no wonder that many of the returnees eventually come to consider themselves as refugees. Refugees who are not refugees in the full sense of the word.

The majority of refugees now consider themselves as refugees although Poland has done everything possible to induce them to remain in Poland and many of them were even refused permission to leave.

Questioned on this problem many returnees stated that they had been "expelled" but maintained that most of the time the Polish authorities did all they could to prevent them leaving the country, even to refusing visas to some who wished to leave. Sooner or later the Poles are bound to say that the Federal Republic still 'harbours' resentments "creating refugees".

Investigations in this country have revealed some interesting facts about the problem. Twenty-six years of systematic 'polonisation' has had its effects, particularly noticeable in the education of the young. Names, the language, the thoughts and the ways of behaviour are all Polish. Their names have been translated into Polish. Susanne is called Zoscha, Schmidt has his name changed to Kowalski and Pan Vojtek must now be a Herr Albert when in West Germany.

Children get used to their German surroundings very slowly. They continue to write and speak Polish. But is this a reason for thinking of them as Poles, just because in the past they have been distanced from their own cultural stream? Polish propaganda emphasises the Polish elements in their culture, but is careful not to go too far into the problem.

The first problems the returnees have to surmount involve professional retraining and integration in a new society. Accommodation is also a delicate problem. Living problems are accentuated when five people have to live in a five square metre area. There is a two year delay in providing accommodation for the returnees depending on the financial resources of the Federal state concerned. In general this delay is not regarded as too arduous and it does allow the head of the family to save money.

Integration into jobs and into the professions presents few problems. The returnees have a good reputation for being industrious, good and conscientious workers they have little difficulty in finding work. However, some firms do tend to treat these workers as second-class citizens. Is it possible to compensate for negative social factors with economic benefits?

Few academics are among the returnees. The Polish authorities believe that it would be catastrophic to dispense with these people. In cases when the Polish government has allowed academics to leave the country they have only done so after considerable difficulty. They are obliged to repay to the State the costs of their advanced education.

The Federal Republic does indeed bear the burden of the costs of repatriation, but costs for vocational and professional training are not included. Because of this a Pole of German extraction therefore thinks long and hard before he embarks on advanced education knowing that if ever he should want to leave Poland he would have to reimburse the state for his educational costs. Returnees bring with them an element that is becoming all the more rare in this country – strong family ties, as well as many children. Families are large. Forty-five per cent are below the age of 20. These are the young people who have so much difficulty in adapting to their new environment. They long[...] their old life, their friends and they [...] isolated in a country whose language the[...] do not speak and whose customs a[...] ways of life they do not understand. T[...] process of integration does not co[...] about without nostalgia and regret.

In Poland the State and the p[...] decided everything for the young, t[...] way was well planned and well organi[...] But in this country they have to [...] their own way and plan for themsel[...] At first it is difficult to get used to [...] idea, and this engenders in the young [...] sense of insecurity.

Young returnees find it difficul[...] understand their counterparts in [...] country. They do not understand [...] protests that young people in [...] country make, they criticise their lack [...] discipline and they are astonished that [...] 'democracy' such problems as 'drugs' a[...] 'Maoism' can exist. They hunger af[...] liberty as do their parents, but they [...] selective of the things in our society th[...] are willing to accept.

The various states and charit[...] institutes have centres for the yo[...] people – between 14 and 25 – of [...] returnees. One of these 'youth hostel[...] at Gondsroth in Hesse. There are place[...] the centre for 120 young people who [...] there for about 12 months. It is no [...] question of 'turning them into Germ[...] or flooding them with German cultu[...] They are given educational opportuni[...]

But there is 'another side' to [...] matter. Many of the rooms are [...] furnished very well, but in general [...] centre is clean and provides all [...] essential facilities.

The utility of these schools, centre[...] debatable. The young returnees fi[...] themselves isolated, alienated from t[...] new society in which they find the[...] selves. Their integration is poss[...] hindered rather than aided. The cent[...] are often a long way away from ma[...] towns and cities which means that [...] returnees' contact with local young peo[...] is almost non-existent. The beauties of t[...] local countryside cannot rep[...] social contacts. So the young Poles [...] German extraction turn in upon the[...] selves, they speak Polish, discuss their [...] problems among themselves and maint[...] their old ways and customs.

Nevertheless most of them have [...] regrets that they have come to t[...] country. Most of them feel that eventu[...] ly they will find for themselves a place [...] this country, with us and among us.

Leon Brandt

(Der Tagesspiegel, 19 January 19[...])



Poles of German extraction arriving in the Federal Republic

(Photo: Rolf Dieus[...])

Hospital ship *Helgoland* returns from Vietnam



Helgoland, the West German hospital ship has completed its mission in Vietnam. The vessel officially left its berth in Da Nang habour on 18 January to sail back to Hamburg. The vessel went into service in Vietnam, initially in Saigon, on 3 October 1966.

Whilst the *Helgoland* makes its 46-day return voyage, a new hospital will be opened at Da Nang 600 kilometres north of Saigon, presented by the Federal government to the government of South Vietnam.

The hospital cost 21 million Marks to build and will be staffed for the first three years by West German medical staff, financed by funds from this country.

The wards in the new hospital will be just as full as the 170 beds available in the *Helgoland*. Last year more than 12,000 people were given medical attention by the *Helgoland's* staff. More than 130,000 were given complicated consultations and up to the end of 1971 more than 10,000 operations were performed in the hospital ship's theatres.

Ultimately eight doctors assisted by 20 nursing sisters were on the vessel's staff. But in the course of the year more than 122 nursing sisters have served in the ship's wards and with the ship's ambulance service. At the peak of *Helgoland's* work in Vietnam 51 doctors worked under five senior physicians with 93 other medical staff including orderlies. The *Helgoland* has a crew of thirty.

The *Helgoland's* hospital ship status was respected by both sides in Vietnam. Because of the proximity of the war the *Helgoland* left Saigon in November 1967 and took up a position in Da Nang. From there the ship occasionally put to sea so that patients would not be endangered by stray grenades or rockets.

(Die Welt, 19 January 1972)

■ SPORT

Shamateurism – the IOC's endless nightmare

Karl Schranz of Austria, the holder of several skiing world championship titles, has been banned from the Sapporo Winter Olympics. Long claimed to be the prototype of a non-amateur, Schranz has, to use the official parlance, had his invitation to take part withdrawn.

The reason given for the ban is his income from advertising. He is claimed to earn an advertising salary that amounts to a six-figure Mark sum per year. Karl Schranz has certainly graced the press, hoardings and shop window advertising of a well-known Austrian ski firm for some time.

What is the definition of an amateur? The dictionary defines the term as someone whose activity is not in a professional capacity. In sport it is someone for whom the game or discipline is pleasure only and does not involve material gain.

So far so bad, for it would be better amd more to the point to specify that the amateur is not expected to sustain material losses either.

What the public expects of a top-rank athlete these days can only be achieved by dint of training and a considerable investment in terms of both hard work and time. No matter how talented an athlete is world records and Olympic medals are not just there for the asking.

Professional qualifications, the family, leisure and study have to be relegated to second place by an athlete who wants or is expected to have his name in the headlines.

If society attaches such importance to sporting achievement and prestige it is up to society to foot the bill. By all means let amateurs be prohibited from capitalising on their sporting names but let us not insist that they pay for the privilege.

As the International Olympic Committee considers itself to be the watchdog of amateurism it is up to it to provide the definition. And this is where the problems start.

For decades the IOC has tried to keep pace with developments but new interpretations are invariable outmoded by the time they are adopted. The unpaid machinery of the governing body of world sport is too cumbersome.

Even so, the current version of the notorious Rule 26 of the IOC statutes does stipulate that an athlete may neither directly nor indirectly allow his name to be used for advertising purposes and much-maligned IOC president Avery Brundage cannot be expected to turn a blind eye to offences against the Olympic amateur code.

For as long as possible he and many others would like to prevent sports arenas from developing into playgrounds of commercial interests and competition.

This anxiety is understandable enough. Unless firm action is taken it will not be the individual athletes who are competing against each other but their commercial sponsors.

Works teams as in professional cycling would shoot up overnight. World champions and record-holders would advertise for every product under the sun and be snapped up with alacrity by one firm or the other.

Rowing events that are to all intents and purposes a straight contest between the Volkswagen and the Mercedes eights are frequently made out to be the writing on the wall. Were a stand not to be taken this sort of thing certainly would be the rule.

In connection with the Olympic Games the original Olympics are invariably cited. 1,169 years of Olympic history certainly cover a phenomenal period of time but they also bear witness to an irresistible falsification of the original idea, based as it was on Ancient Greek religion.

In those days no one worried about amateurism. We have it on Plutarch's authority that Solon of Athens ruled that Olympic victors be awarded 500 drachmas, not to mention many other privileges.

In the history of the modern Olympic movement we have yet to reach the stage where the gold medal is awarded to the manufacturer of the winner's sporting equipment.

Nor, for that matter, has there yet been a politician who like Alcibiades entered seven chariots for the Olympics, came in first and commissioned Euripides, the most famous poet of the age, to hail the victory in verse as a means of embarking on a political career.

From the hundredth Ancient Greek Olympics onward there was an increasing amount of bribery, corruption and other skulduggery, partly because of the political prestige involved and partly because successful athletes commanded a high price as they made their way from one sporting event to another.

Karl Schranz and his sponsor may not care two hoots about history but the Olympic watchdogs do. They are intent on nipping any such developments in the bud. But they are going about it an extremely clumsy manner.

They ought first to have seen to it that the definition of amateurism left no loopholes and then to have threatened and implemented the consequences well in advance of the Games.

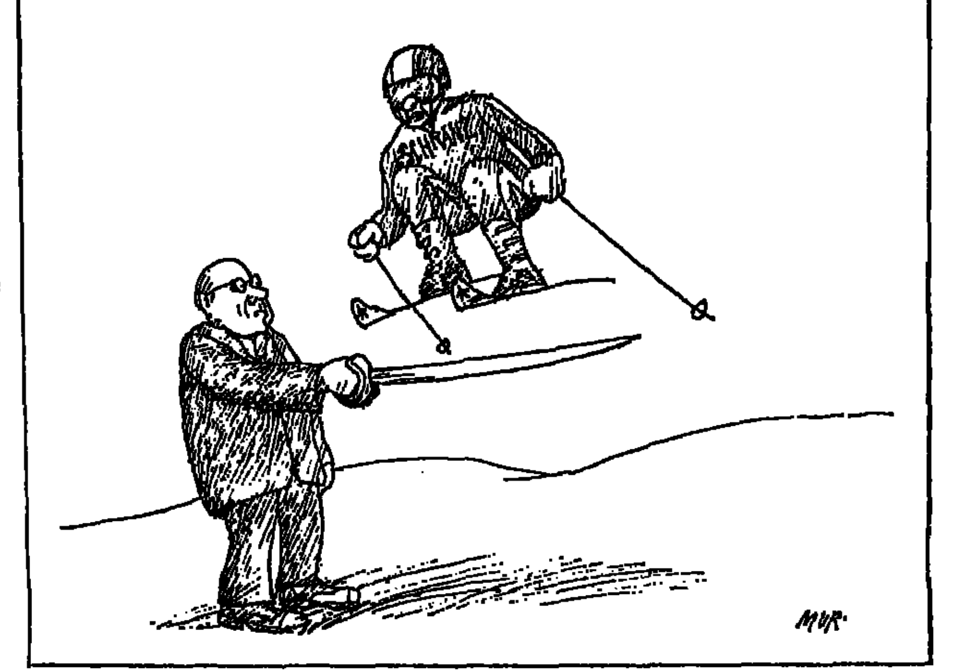
Their latest move, coming as it did a matter of hours before the beginning of the Sapporo Winter Olympics, constitutes something of a farce. What is more, the IOC has laid itself open to charges of hypocrisy.

If Karl Schranz has disqualified himself from participation as an amateur the same must apply to several dozen others. But the powers that be could not summon up the courage to admit that they had missed the boat.

The situation is badly in need of clarification. It hardly needs saying that commercialism must not be allowed to enter into the Olympic movement but subsidised amateurs who make no money out of sport but at least do not lose by it *are* part and parcel of sport today.

Karlheinz Vogel

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 February 1972)



Cologne footballers consider strike action

Footballers in general and professional football players in particular are accused of many things but seldom of showing interest in politics and society. Yet on closer investigation this view proves prejudiced, at least as far as the professionals go.

DAG, the union of salaried employees, notes with satisfaction that more and more professional footballers are joining their trade union. "They are starting to realise that they are employees too," Gerhard Wiesner, their DAG organiser, says.

Economic sanctions and inordinately uncompromising attitudes towards black sheep in Federal league football have served to boost trade union interest among members of the football profession.

In the union organisation stakes Schalke 04, Rot-Weiss Oberhausen and Bayern Munich top the list. "Nearly all their professional players are union members," Wiesner claims.

In all more than half this country's professional footballers are on DAG's books in Hamburg. 1 FC Cologne are currently good average but may soon be near the top of the list for union organisation.

The reason is the directors' ideas on bonuses to which the players are opposed. The management's bonus scheme is pegged to attendance figures and gates have been less and less rosy since the club changed its venue to the cycle stadium. The stadium only holds 28,000 fans and by no means all of them have a clear view of what is going on.

"The view at many grounds really is bad," board chairman Oskar Maass admits. He and the other directors (his deputy is eau de Cologne manufacturer Ferdi Mülhens) only agreed to move out to the cycle stadium because the city had assured them that it would only be a temporary arrangement.

But the plans to build a new stadium for the 1974 World Cup have ground to a halt and it looks very much as though Cologne are going to have to make do with their diminutive home ground for some time.

The players were for the most part outraged by their last salary cheques. They were paid a paltry bonus of 133 Marks for a drawn away match and their Christmas bonus was halved.

Anger subsided to some extent when they learnt from the union that a regular Christmas bonus in the form of a thirteenth salary cheque is theirs by right once it has been given for four years in succession.

The Cologne players, Wiesner explained, could insist on their usual gratuity since it would have been the eighth season in succession they had been paid a thirteenth salary.

Footballers, Wiesner told them, can also go on strike. To do so they must first have a works council and this again presupposes a staff of at least 21 but this is the case for most Federal league clubs because they invariable employ a few office workers.

Strikes still present problems, though. "Assuming a team wanted to take strike action because of unacceptable terms dictated by the board of directors," Wiesner says, "they would have to take a number of disadvantages into account."

"There would be no money for fixtures cancelled – and, of course, no points. The club would be further down the league table, resulting in further financial setbacks. It is all none too easy."

A general strike would be less difficult because all players would then be in the same boat, but since many clubs pay their stars colossal sums (Bayern Munich and Werder Bremen, for instance) the prospects of solidarity are poor.

The Cologne players are nonetheless determined not to accept the new bonus system. "Eight years ago," Wolfgang Overath says, "we got considerably more. And the money was worth a good deal more then."

Karlheinz Mrazek

(Cartoon: Murschetz/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 January 1972)

Aden	SA $ 0 05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 8.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
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Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0 90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0 30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0 30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT £ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	6 p
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
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Malawi	11 d
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Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
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New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0 60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0 20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d